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DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR CEMA SESSION IN SOFIA

Fadeyev's Arrival

AU291643 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] In connection with the forthcoming 35th session of the CEMA Council, Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary general, arrived in our country today. He was greeted at Sofia Airport by Comrade Andrey Lukanov, Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA.

Soviet Delegation Arrives

AU011532 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Bulgaria a short while ago to attend the 35th CEMA session. At Sofia Airport the delegation was cordially welcomed by Comrades Grisha Filipov; Todor Bozhinov; Andrey Lukanov; Dimitur Stanishev; Grigor Stoichkov and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; members of the government and deputy ministers. Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA and the Soviet Embassy staff led by Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, were also present.

GDR, Hungarian Delegations

AU011754 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The following delegations arrived in Sofia a short while ago to attend the 35th CEMA session: the GDR delegation led by Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and a Hungarian delegation led by Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers. At Sofia airport the delegations were welcomed by Comrades Grisha Filipov and Andrey Lukanov; Kiril Zarev and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and by members of the government. Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, and the ambassador of the two countries were also present.

Poland, Cuba, SRV

AU011530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Delegations from Poland, Cuba and Vietnam arrived in Sofia this afternoon to attend the 35th CEMA session. A delegation from Laos, which will attend the CEMA session as an observer, also arrived in Sofia today.

Cuban Arrival

FL020133 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the 35th CEMA session arrived today in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, is heading the delegation. The Cuban delegation was received at the Sofia airport by the deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, Andrey Lukanov, and the chairman of the State Planning Committee, Kiril Zarev, among other officials. Also present were the member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat, Leonel Soto, and the Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, Jose Alvarez Bravo.

CEMA Observers

AU301812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Bulgaria to attend the forthcoming 35th CEMA session as observers:

A delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Hailu Yemenu, secretary of the Council of Ministers; and a delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supply.

Other Observers

AU291828 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Sofia to attend the forthcoming CEMA session as observers: An Angolan delegation headed by (Roberto de Almeida), secretary of the MPLA Central Committee; an Afghan delegation headed by 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, deputy prime minister; and a Mozambique delegation headed by Marcelino Dos Santos, member and secretary of the Frelimo Permanent Political Committee.

Delegations to Session Announced

AU012016 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 1 Jul (BTA)--The names of the delegation leaders take part in the 35th CMEA session here were announced at a press conference today.

The session will be chaired by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and head of the Bulgarian delegation.

The Hungarian delegation will be led by Mr Gyorgy Lazar--prime minister of Hungary, the Vietnamese delegation by Mr Vo Nguyen Giap--deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Vietnam, of the GDR by Mr Willi Stoph--prime minister of the GDR, of Cuba by Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez--deputy-chairman of the State and the Ministerial Council of Cuba, of Mongolia by Mr Jambyn Batmonh--prime minister of Mongolia, of Poland by Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski--prime minister of Poland, of Romania by Mr Ilie Verdet--first minister of the Romanian Government, of the Soviet Union by Mr Nikolay Tikhonov--prime minister of the USSR, of Czechoslovakia by Mr Lubomir Strougal--chairman of the Ministerial Council, of Yugoslavia by Mr Zvone Dragan--vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, of Angola by Mr Roberto de Almeida--secretary of the CC of the MPLA--a Party of Labor, of Afghanistan by Mr Abdul Sarboland--deputy prime minister of Afghanistan, of Ethiopia by Mr (Bailu Yemest)--deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen by Mr Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli--minister of trade and supply, of Laos by Mr (Khambu Aumisai)--chairman of the labour and payment committee, of Mozambique by Mr Marcelino Dos Santos, secretary of the Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo party.

Great interest is evidenced in [words indistinct] session which will sit for three days. 193 journalists have been accredited at the session's press centre which opened today. The number of foreign correspondents is expected to reach 80 tomorrow.

The chief of the press centre Mr Stefan Tikhchev, first deputy director general of the BTA, and Mr Josef Corni, head of the economic department with the CMEA Secretariate made the journalists familiar today with the possibilities they will have to cover the session.

GDR Delegation Listed

LD022032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Sofia, 2 Jul (ADN)--The 35th CEMA meeting began in Sofia on Thursday.

The GDR delegation is headed by Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

It includes Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dr Gerhard Weiss, SED Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent GDR representative in CEMA; Dr Herbert Weiz, SED Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology; Horst Soelle, SED Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, SED Central Committee member, state secretary and first deputy foreign affairs minister; Horst Tschanter, head of the CEMA working group under the SED Central Committee; Siegfried Moeke, head of the CEMA department under the Council of Ministers, and Karl-Heinz Schroeder, deputy GDR permanent representative in CEMA.

SFRY Delegation Attends

LD042153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jul (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia, as a socialist, nonaligned and developing country, attaches special significance to a stable development of cooperation with the Comecon based on the principles specified in the 1964 agreement on cooperation between Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan, who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the 35th Comecon session here in Sofia from July 2 to 4. Dragan said that Yugoslavia, as a country which is not a member of Comecon, attended the session at the Comecon invitation only for information purposes.

During the session we had an opportunity to get more closely acquainted with economic achievements and problems in the socioeconomic development of the Comecon countries, Dragan stated. These countries are investing major [word indistinct] for as balanced a development as possible and the maximal elimination of negative disturbances in the development of their economies in the coming period.

At the Comecon session, the Yugoslav delegation particularly pointed to the activity of non-aligned countries and other progressive forces for the establishment of the new international economic order and specifically to Yugoslavia's activity in this direction. We also presented the results recorded in our economic stabilization and the priorities in our development over the current five-year period, Zvone Dragan stated.

DELEGATES GATHER FOR CEMA SESSION OPENING

AU020841 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jul (BTA)--The 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opened this morning in the People's Palace of Culture in Sofia. The delegations of the CMEA member-countries are headed by: Mr Grisha Filipov--member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Prime Minister of Bulgaria; Mr Gyorgy Lazar--member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and prime minister of Hungary; Mr Vo Nguyen Giap--member of the Politburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Vietnam; Mr Willi Stoph--member of the Politburo of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party and prime minister of the GDR; Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez--member of the Politburo of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and deputy-chairman of the State and the Ministerial Councils of Cuba; Mr Jambyn Batmonh--member of the Politburo of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of Mongolia; Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski--member of the Politburo of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party and prime minister of Poland; Mr Ilie Verdet--member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and first minister of the Romanian Government; Mr Nikolai Tikhonov--member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and prime minister of the USSR; and Mr Lubomir Strougal-member of the Presidium of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.

A Yugoslav delegation takes part in the work of the session, led by Mr Zvone Dragan--vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

Present as observers are delegations of Angola, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Laos and Mozambique.

Present is also Mr Nikolai Fadeyev, CMEA secretary.

The session was opened by the head of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Grisha Filipov.

Filipov Opening Speech

LD022050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0625 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Speech by Premier Georgi Filipov opening the 35th CEMA session in Sofia--live, in Russian]

[Text] Esteemed guests, esteemed comrades, I am fulfilling a pleasant duty on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and personally on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP first secretary and chairman of the Council of State, in cordially welcoming you on your arrival on Bulgarian soil in order to take part in the work of the 35th CEMA session.

For the citizens of our capital city of Sofia and for all the Bulgarian people it is a great honor to be the hosts for such a lofty and authoritative forum as the council session. I wholeheartedly welcome the USSR delegation led by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the Hungarian People's Republic delegation led by Comrade Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo; the SRV delegation led by Comrade Giap, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; the GDR delegation led by Comrade Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; the Republic of Cuba delegation led by Comrade Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Republic of Cuba Councils of State and Ministers; the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] delegation led by Comrade Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; the Polish People's Republic delegation led by Comrade Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; the Socialist Republic of Romania delegation led by Comrade Verdet, member of the BCP Political Executive Committee and Central Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the CSSR delegation led by Comrade Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government; and the SFRY delegation led by Comrade Dragan, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

I cordially welcome representatives of countries who are to take part in the session's work as observers; from the People's Republic of Angola Comrade Almeida, secretary for matters of economic cooperation of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee; from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Comrade Sarboland, deputy prime minister and minister of information and culture; from the PDRY Comrade 'Ubayo, minister of trade and supply; from the Laotian People's Democratic Republic Comrade Soumissai, chairman of the committee for labor and wages; from the People's Republic of Mozambique Comrade Dos Santos, secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Permanent Political Committee and secretary for the party's economic policy; from Socialist Ethiopia Comrade Yemanu, member of the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia Central Committee and minister of finance.

I also greet Comrade Nikolay Vasilyevich Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA, officials of the secretariat, and all other participants in the session.

Esteemed comrades, 34 sessions have been recorded in CEMA's history. Each of them represents an important page in the rich (?experience) of our fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance. The 23rd and 25th sessions of the council occupy, however, a special place in our memory. A comprehensive program of deepening and perfecting of cooperation and of development of socialist economic integration, whose 10th anniversary we are marking today, was drafted under the guidance of our parties and adopted at (?these) sessions.

The period which has elapsed has fully confirmed the correctness and vital strength of the strategy contained in the comprehensive program. During these years the countries of the socialist community achieved remarkable successes in their social and economic development. These successes are the result of the creative activity and self-denying labor of our peoples. They are indissolubly linked with the leading role of the communist and workers' parties [words indistinct]. These results are connected with the extensive creative work of the general and first secretaries of our parties. These successes have specially confirmed the decisive contribution of the Soviet Union to the [word indistinct] of the socialist community, the [word indistinct] socialist policy of the great party of Lenin, of the Soviet party and state leadership.

During the decade which has elapsed the CEMA countries have been developing at a pace about twice as high as the capitalist countries, and they have asserted themselves as the most dynamic (?community) of countries in the world. This is why now, in marking the 10th anniversary of the comprehensive program we can state with a feeling of pride that its realization is proceeding successfully and that the new type of international economic relations, founded on mutual assistance, equality of rights and mutual benefit, has proved in practice its indisputable advantages. The CEMA community has created a new, just, economic order based on socialist production relations, and we are glad that it is becoming increasingly attractive to many countries of the world.

Comrades, we have entered the eighties, when our countries began carrying out a resolute turn toward the [word indistinct] of the economy, the guarantee of a more rapid improvement of our peoples' material and spiritual conditions of life, and for the further construction of the material and technical foundation of socialism and communism.

In the performance of these global tasks a great and responsible role belongs to our mutual cooperation and integration. The present session is confronted with a responsible task: having executed a thorough analysis of the past decade and having indicated a number of important problems of cooperation, to outline the strategic tasks for the eighties in all spheres of socialist integration.

Recently held congresses of fraternal communist and workers' parties adopted the main guidelines for the social and economic development of the countries for the 1981-85 period and, with regard to some guidelines, even up to 1990. Undoubtedly the session will outline such tasks in the sphere of socialist integration as will be in full accord with the guidelines given by our parties with regard to the construction of developed socialism and communism, to the further raising of the living standards of the peoples, and to full establishment of the socialist way of life in our countries.

Esteemed comrades: The session is being held in an international situation which has considerably deteriorated. Instead of the further development of peaceful coexistence and the establishing of detente, instead of [word indistinct] of peace and security, at the present time the reactionary and aggressive forces of the United States and NATO, aided by Beijing hegemonism, [words indistinct] to return the peoples once again to the dark and sinister era of the Cold War.

As a counterweight to these reactionary and misanthropic strivings, the countries of the socialist community, the world communist and working class movement, the states [words indistinct] the colonial yoke and all peace-loving forces, are developing [words indistinct] for the further development and affirmation of detente and the defense of world peace, [words indistinct].

The comprehensive and purposeful peace program of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which was profoundly reasoned and expounded at the 26th CPSU Congress by one of the most prominent statesman and greatest peacemakers of our time, Comrade Brezhnev, is meeting with ardent support and universal approval in every corner of the earth.

We advocate broad cooperation with all the countries of the world, which is the material basis for detente, and for maintaining a just and lasting peace throughout the world. We support, and will continue to support, the struggle of the developing countries for social progress, against neocolonialism and exploitation, and for a just economic order. We will share [words indistinct] our experience and develop cooperation with neighboring countries on a basis of equal rights, respect for sovereignty, and mutual benefit. In us the developing countries, and especially those which have taken the path of progressive social and economic changes, have, and will continue to have, true friends. Our efforts, comrades, are now directed toward providing conditions for the peaceful constructive toil, for the integrated satisfaction of the ceaselessly growing material and spiritual needs of our peoples. There is no doubt that the present session will make its contribution toward resolving the tasks of the multifaceted cooperation [word indistinct] of the countries of socialism that is being developed, and to their further effective and stable socioeconomic development.

Comrades, allow me once again to welcome you cordially and wish you a pleasant and useful stay in our country and businesslike and creative work for the sake of our common goals. I declare the 35th CEMA session open.

More on Opening Proceedings

AU021253 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The 35th CEMA session was opened by Grisha Filipov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The agenda and the regulations on the work of the session as well as an editorial commission were also approved. Regarding items one and two of the session's agenda--on the realization of the comprehensive program and on the tasks of further deepening and perfecting the cooperation among the CEMA member countries in the past 2 years as well as on CEMA's activity between the 34th and the 35th sessions--the floor was given to Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee. He noted that practice has proved the vitality of the common course toward deepening the economic cooperation and integration. He said that our parties, by accelerating the implementation of this course, made it possible to strengthen the power, unity and international prestige of our socialist society.

Academician Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the CEMA committee on science and technical cooperation, explained the basic points of the report on further perfecting scientific-technical cooperation with a view to intensifying and applying advanced technologies, techniques and new materials.

Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of the CEMA, made an announcement regarding the preliminary agenda and the term of the 36th CEMA session.

The leaders of the delegations to the 35th CEMA session then took the floor.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD030900 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100, 0300 GMT 2, 3 Jul 81

["Full text" of speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at 35th CEMA session in Sofia]

[Text] [Dateline not supplied]--Permit me first of all to impart, on behalf of our delegation, greetings and gratitude to the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and also the Bulgarian people for their warm hospitality. Thank you, Comrade Chairman, for creating favorable conditions for our work.

The present 35th CEMA session is taking place in a complex international situation. At the same time, this is an exceptionally difficult and important period in the life of our party and our people. In little more than 10 days, the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR will begin its work. We have high hopes for it. Everywhere there is the expectation that the congress will help to overcome the crisis in the party and the state and will facilitate the desired political, social and economic stabilization and effectively defend and strengthen socialism in our country.

The precongress campaign is drawing to an end. A lively discussion, at times acute, full of conflicting opinions, but mainly high-principled, continues. The conclusions in this discussion predominantly emanate from a critical analysis of the sources and nature of the distortions in the practice of building socialism.

The firm will toward socialist renewal and the striving for the restoration and observance of Marxist-Leninist principles in intraparty life and in socioeconomic policy is being confirmed. The instability is being overcome and the positive activation of party ranks is beginning. At the same time, there is a growing understanding of the fact that everything which is bad and dangerous that goes on in our country has its external consequences and threatens a destabilization of the international situation.

We therefore duly appreciate the idea contained in the letter of the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the PZPR Central Committee, and we take it as sincere and friendly aid, and as a mark of sensitivity to the question of our internationalist responsibility. This was expressed by the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. It wholly strengthened the belief that the party, which is restoring its leading role, is in a position to fulfill its historical mission and by its own efforts lead the country out of the crisis. The plenum appealed to all party members and all patriots to firmly repulse those reactionary, subversive and anarchist forces which are trying to reverse historical development, [word indistinct] to overthrow the socialist sociopolitical system, and to disrupt the balance in Europe and the world.

The Polish situation is acutely influenced by the mistakes committed in previous years and by the nonobservance of the natural laws of development of the socialist economy. As a result, the Polish economy, which has great economic potential, is characterized by profound disproportions and burdened by great debts.

There has been a reduction in material production and in the use of material funds; labor productivity and labor discipline have declined, as has the total efficiency of economic activity. For the first time in the history of the Polish People's Republic we note a reduction in earned national income since 1979.

In the recent period, as a result of the general destabilization, these negative phenomena have been considerably exacerbated.

In the past 5 months industrial production was almost 12 percent lower than in the corresponding period last year. The reduction in the production of fuel, raw and finished materials and primarily reduction of almost 20 percent in coal extraction has had profound effects on industrial production. We are feeling acutely the consequences of the catastrophically low agricultural production of last year. The reduction in foreign currency income from exports limits the opportunities for importing raw and finished materials, which in turn increases the difficulties in the sphere of supply in the national economy. All of this causes extremely severe complications in supplying the population even with many basic goods. Our people are experiencing the whole burden of the difficulties of everyday life.

In this difficult economic situation we are concentrating on slowing down the trend of declining production, especially in relation to those items which are of decisive significance for the everyday life of the population and the functioning of the national economy. We have initiated far-reaching changes in the production structure and are taking steps to make optimal use of the production potentials of our industry. We are endeavoring to activate export production. We are carrying out considerable changes in policy relating to the field of capital investments in the light of current capabilities and the country's requirements. Much progress has been made with work in the field of economic reform, including the perfecting of a system of national economic planning and management. The "government program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the country's economy" has been drawn up and is being submitted today to the Polish Parliament (Sejm). We shall systematically carry out its directions.

The comprehensive collaboration and assistance of CEMA countries is a great support to us in solving the problems we face. To counter the difficulties being experienced by Poland, a number of member countries of the council, especially the USSR, have given us the opportunity to make additional purchases of various raw materials, agricultural, food and other commodities, and have also granted us considerable assistance in the form of credits.

Here I would like to note in particular the significance of the free aid and regular supply of Soviet goods to Poland planned for this year. For this fraternal attitude I would like to express my cordial gratitude to the Soviet comrades and comrades from other friendly countries.

Close cooperation within the CEMA framework is of particular significance for us. It is a firm support and will help to bring the Polish economy out of the crisis situation. It strengthens the party and all constructive and patriotic forces working with it in the political struggle against the enemies of socialism.

Branches of the national economy which have priority today, including the development of market production, growth in the production of food products and increase of export possibilities, will be in a position to perform their tasks in a united way within the framework of socialist economic integration. This is why we continue invariably to strive toward mutually-advantageous cooperation with the CEMA countries and toward enriching it with new forms and themes. Despite indisputable achievements, above all in the field of specialization and coordination of production, Poland's cooperation with the socialist countries still does not correspond to the existing production potential or the possibilities and demands of our economy.

We see new opportunities to strengthen our links in integration. This concerns, in particular, the utilization of part of our spare capability of industrial potential and manpower resources on the basis of deliveries from the socialist countries of raw and finished materials and components under joint production schemes. We have presented the appropriate initiatives to our CEMA partners.

We thank them for their kind response and count on favorable decisions.

In connection with the limitation of our investment possibilities, we are also interested in the socialist countries' participation on the territory of the Polish People's Republic in the continuation of some investment measures and in the use of machines and equipment which have been purchased but are not being utilized. We also have possibilities for considerably expanding the export of technical services, especially in the field of metallurgy, chemistry, machinebuilding, the food industry, designing, technical consultation, laboratory research, geological prospecting and other services.

For Poland, just as for many other CEMA countries, fuel and raw materials are the main barrier to economic growth. Bearing in mind our own needs and export obligations, in the period of present difficulties we are also allocating considerable funds for the development of the domestic fuel and power engineering base.

At the same time we are taking various steps to assure more efficient use of the available resources and the observance of a regime of economy. We are making great efforts toward the swiftest possible restoration of a normal rhythm of exports of coal, coke, sulfur, copper and other types of raw materials to CEMA countries. We are aware of the difficulties which we have caused for our partners recently by not fulfilling our obligations toward them. We consider that the further development of joint investment measures will be of great importance for improving the situation in the supply of fuel and raw materials to CEMA countries. In this connection I wish to confirm our interest in taking part in measures in the raw materials sphere on bilaterally agreed conditions.

The question which is of great importance and needs a very swift reply is the satisfaction of the CEMA countries' demand for grain, meat and other agricultural and food products and at the same time obviating the need for imports from other directions. One cannot ignore the fact that agricultural exports are now also regarded as an instrument of more than mere economic significance, and that the prices of grain, fodder and other agricultural products on the world market are constantly rising.

We are vitally interested in cooperation serving to improve supplies to agriculture of up-to-date machinery, chemicals and equipment for the storage and processing of agricultural products: We are also interested in the broadest extension of cooperation in the field of seed-breeding, plant cultivation and stock-raising.

Close cooperation in the field of science and technology should become an increasingly important factor of economic growth in the CEMA countries. We consider that increased efficiency of joint work is essential, as are a better coordination of research programs with the requirements of the national economy and greater efficiency in their implementation, and a fuller use of scientific achievements.

We think it essential to concentrate this cooperation on priority issues which are particularly important in the implementation of the socioeconomic strategy of our countries. This concerns above all such questions as rationalizing the use of energy and raw materials, including the more efficient use of recycled and waste materials, taking particular account of the optimum utilization of our fuel and energy base; the development of new technology in industrial production; progress in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry directed toward making our country self-sufficient in this respect, the health service and environmental protection.

At the same time, I wish to stress that most of all, in the light of the current deteriorating international situation, in which there has so far been no positive response to a number of peace initiatives from the socialist countries, and particularly to the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, a further expansion of cooperation is essential in the defense industry, and particularly in research in this field.

People's Poland, guided by the principles of internationalism, actively supports the desire of the peoples liberated from the colonial yoke to strengthen their political and economic independence and to dispose of their own national resources themselves.

This principled direction in Poland's foreign policy is shown in the expansion and intensification of cooperation and commercial exchange with the economically developing countries, primarily with those which have chosen the noncapitalist road of development. These countries are fully involved in Poland's proposal for the utilization of the productive capacities of our industry and for exporting technology and technical services.

In the opinion of the Polish delegation, the evaluation of the implementation of the decisions of the "integrated program" on the 10th anniversary of its adoption and also the evaluation of the results achieved since the 34th session make it possible to say that the program of socialist economic integration is serving well the social and political needs of each of the member states and also the community as a whole. We positively assess CEMA's activity in the period under review and approve the results that it has achieved in that time. If today we are concentrating our attention around those spheres in which progress is possible and necessary, then we do this in the conviction that we have not yet exhausted many opportunities which are harbored by our cooperation within the CEMA framework. This cooperation is an inviolable principle of Poland's socioeconomic policy.

Friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community have invariably been, are and will be the basis of our security, peaceful development and the prosperous future of Socialist Poland. Recognition of this fact is particularly important in the present situation when internal and external opponents of socialism, who are undermining the indisputable achievements of People's Poland, whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria and striving to weaken the cohesion of the fraternal socialist states, are trying to make exploit the crisis in our country for their own counterrevolutionary aims.

We see this threat and danger. We shall now counter them effectively. We are counting on the historical experience and profound patriotism of our people, on the common sense and feeling of responsibility of the working class and all working people, and on the activity of Polish Communists. With this conviction, I would like, on behalf of the party and government, to state that Poland will defend and strengthen the foundations of the structure of social justice, will conscientiously carry out its obligations under the alliance and will remain a firm link in the community of socialist states and in their political, defense and economic system.

In conclusion, I would like to convey my gratitude to the executive committee and its chairman, Comrade Andrey Lukanov, to the committee for collaboration in planning, the committee for scientific and technical cooperation, the secretariat and secretary of the council for their contribution in preparing the material before the present session. I would also like to thank all the organs of the council and international economic organizations for their work in implementing CEMA's program of socialist economic integration.

Stoph Address

LD022012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jul (ADN)--Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today endorsed the GDR's active support for the peace appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world in his address to the CEMA meeting in Sofia.

The head of the GDR delegation said in his speech: "I can assure you that GDR workers, led by the party, are doing everything to convert the policy of securing peace into practice, deepen the alliance with the USSR and other fraternal countries and actively contribute toward consolidation and solidarity of the socialist community."

Willi Stoph described the complete concurrence of the SED's policy with the policy of the CPSU as a starting point for solving the tasks ahead and added: "As far as we are concerned, the creative application of the experiences of the CPSU in socialist and communist development was, is and remains a basic condition for successful advancement."

"The economic strategy for the eighties, decided on by the 10th SED Congress, centers on the consistent continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy." The chairman of the Council of Ministers continued: "This course embarked upon by our party has proved to be the correct one despite the changed international, political and economic conditions."

Referring to the high standards required of the GDR economy's performance development in the eighties, the speaker stressed: "The key to further improving its efficiency lies in considerably increasing the effect of science and technology." The GDR was aiming above all at better use of the qualitative factors of economic growth. The level of technology is to be considerably raised through socialist rationalization. The prime concern in this respect is the broad application of microelectronics in production, the automatic control of processes and the introduction of industrial robots.

Willi Stoph drew attention to the good results so far achieved in securing dynamic economic growth while keeping the volume of energy sources and raw materials used either constant or only slightly higher. The task had been set for 1981-85 to reduce the specific consumption of energy sources, raw materials and materials by 5 to 5.5 percent per year.

The speaker went on the say: "As a result of plan coordination for the 1981-85 period, the GDR has been able to conclude agreements with the USSR and other CEMA countries which form the basis for a consistent continued development of the division of labor and mutual trade." The GDR would continue as before to transact about two-thirds of its foreign trade with the CEMA countries. "As a result of the supplies of energy sources agreed with the USSR, vital prerequisites were created for the further development of the GDR economy according to schedule.

Referring to the realization of the CEMA's complex program, Stoph emphasized the important role of the USSR in the scheduled development of socialist economic integration. "The fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries has been and is the firm foundation for our stable and dynamic economic development."

He continued: "We regard the long-term target program to 1990 adopted by the CEMA as a good basis for cooperation. Its realization is taking place in organic connection with the long-term program of specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and the other CEMA countries."

The head of the GDR delegation recalled Leonid Brezhnev's proposal that the leading politicians of the fraternal parties ought to discuss the new problems of economic policy collectively in the near future, which has been emphatically affirmed by Erich Honecker. "We are of the opinion," he said, "That specialization and cooperation must, in the near future, contribute still further to the CEMA countries' more effective production structure, the attainment of a high scientific-technological level of products, the increase in labor productivity, quality and mutually secure supplies."

Willi Stoph expressed the GDR's consent to the report by the committee for scientific-technological cooperation, and said: "Despite the progress achieved we share the critical assessment that the effectiveness of multilateral cooperation is still insufficient." At the same time we paid tribute to the "significant qualitative and quantitative improvements," which had been achieved in bilateral scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and a number of other CEMA countries, adding: "The positive experiences of countries in bilateral cooperation should be noted more strongly in multilateral cooperation."

In order to accelerate the pace of solving scientific-technological tasks and their application in the national economy, greater concentration of cooperation in major areas such as research and development was necessary for these determine the economic growth of our country to a crucial degree.

In this connection the speaker continues: "Proceeding from the key economic task of the rational use of raw materials and fuels which must be solved in the eighties, the GDR is especially interested in effective bilateral and multilateral cooperation in areas such as new, progressive technological processes for energy-intensive production, for the further development of nuclear energy, the deeper cracking of crude oil and new processes of coal processing." The good experiences in the CEMA countries in managing and planning scientific-technological progress" should be made productive more quickly through the purposeful exchange of experiences."

Willi Stoph affirmed the GDR's solidarity attitude toward all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. The GDR was developing varied cooperation with numerous states in Africa, Asia and Latin America. During the past 10 years the GDR had set up over 650 projects in developing countries. Thirty nine thousand citizens of those states were receiving initial and further vocational education, and about 55,000 citizens in their home countries were receiving production-technical training. Nearly 10,000 citizens of these countries had completed studies at a GDR university or college.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1848 GMT on 2 July carries a similar report on Stoph's speech which adds: "He also touched upon the participation of the GDR in socialist economic integration. As a result of the coordination of the plans for the current 5-year period, the GDR has agreed with the other CEMA countries on deliveries to the tune of 100 milliard rubles. In the same way as before, the GDR will realize more than two-thirds of her foreign trade within the CEMA framework.]

Hungary's Lazar's Address

LD022112 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jul (MTI)--From the MTI correspondent in Sofia:

Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar spoke at the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on Thursday.

Talking of foreign affairs, he praised the Soviet Union's peace appeal to the world's parliaments. He then made mention of the growing number of discriminative and protectionist measures recalling Cold War memories and putting a brake on the development of economic relations among states with divergent social systems which took a promising course after Helsinki.

Regarding Hungary's economic situation, he said: We finished our 5th Five-Year plan last year. Even if part of the targets could not be met, the national income rose by 17 percent in five years. We consider this quite a result, since the adverse world market trends, which are dealt with in the executive committee report, affected us more heavily because of our local endowments.

"Mainly as a result of the about 20 percent deterioration in terms of trade, but partly owing to our internal weaknesses, our foreign trade balance showed a deficit, despite the fact that our exports rose at a far greater rate than the imports.

"With relevant measures taken, the foreign trade deficit was largely declined since 1978, but keeping the balance in a longer perspective still requires several years of strained efforts.

"In keeping with the economic policy adopted in 1978, our 6th Five-Year Plan for the years 1981-1985 invariably focuses on requirements posed by the intensive phase of development. This is why our plan foresees a comparatively modest quantitative increase of 2-3 percent a year, while setting stringent quality standards. The principal aim of our practical economic policy is not to curb the growth, but to give a powerful push to the socio-economic processes that help render production more up-to-date and more profitable, raise the level of competititiveness, reduce the specific consumption of energy and raw material and improve the efficiency of labour.

"Broadening our planned internationalist cooperation based on mutual advantages with the CMEA countries, the Soviet Union included, forms another essential precondition for fulfilling our plan. In harmony with our utmost national interest, we shall participate actively--as we did in the past--in further evolving socialist economic integration and in carrying out the long-term target programmes. On the other hand, our situation requires us to maintain and expand the economic ties resting on equal rights and reciprocal interests, also with developing and capitalist states," siad Gyorgy Lazar.

"The results give matter-of-fact evidence," the Hungarian prime minister continued, "that the complex programme adopted in 1971 has intensified economic relations among the member countries and played a major role in the foundation of their individual national plans.

"Now when we have to mark out on which tasks to concentrate our resources in advancing cooperation in the 1980s, special importance attaches to analysing the observations, for the conditions of economic work today are sharply different from what they were ten years ago when the complex programme was launched.

"The past ten years saw major improvements in the economic potentials of the socialist community, but most of our countries have run out or [are] short of the resources of extensive development, finding themselves faced with the demands of the intensive phase. The relative abundance in energy and raw materials has ceased and the costs of extraction have risen. The price proportions that have emerged in the world market brought a radical change in the interrelation of energy and raw material prices and the prices of finished products. Moreover, there have been new scientific results ripe for application.

"We hold it a task of strategic importance to secure safe fuel, energy and raw material supply in the long run and to explore new energy and raw material sources as the foundation for our future development. At the same time, we deem it as important a task as the expansion of production capacities to create in joint efforts the technological and economic conditions that permit to rationalize the use of the available energy resources, as well as to speed up the development of technologies and machines designed to reduce the specific amount of energy consumption.

"By boosting specialization and cooperation deals and in consideration of the conditions at hand for the particular countries, we have to work jointly to accelerate modernization of the processing industries. Particularly important in this respect are the development of the micro-electronical branch, the adoption of outstanding production technologies and the enhanced manufacture of sophisticated intermediate units, component parts, high-quality semi-products and active chemical principles."

"Laying the foundations for a bigger increase in agricultural and food production is a pressing necessity in our opinion. For this, as was mentioned in earlier sessions too, we have adequate natural endowments on hand, but, to be able to make a better use of these, we have to reinforce the scientific-mainly biological--research basis serving agricultural development, and have to ensure a modern industrial background, including greater-performance farm machines and chemicals in bigger quantity and higher quality. Efforts should be made to adopt excellent production systems and processes, and the economic conditions must be made more stimulative with a view to the changes that have taken place in the capital and basic material intensity of production." Gyorgy Lazar concluded his speech.

Strougal Speech

LD022125 Prague CTK in English 1652 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia 2 Jul (CTK)--At present countries of the socialist community are exposed to political interference, economic pressure and even military threats. Absolutely unacceptable voices are heard especially from the United States, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said here Thursday.

Addressing the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance here he said Czechoslovakia supports the new Soviet appeal to parliaments and nations of the world, and its resolve to further strengthen the unity of countries of the socialist community. "We resolutely reject a competition in the strength of troops and arms, but this does not mean that we shall let ourselves be pushed into the position of the weaker ones. On the contary, we shall expand our economic and military potential and increase our defence capability," he stated.

In the last ten years since the adoption of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration the CMEA member states continued in their stable and dynamic growth, which again demonstrated the advantages of the socialist system and relations of a new type, founded on socialist internationalism.

Lubomir Strougal noted that before 1980 Czechoslovakia spent almost 880 million roubles on joint projects under the integration program, which help secure the needs of the CMEA states in fuels, energy and raw materials. Cooperation with the CMEA states, especially the Soviet Union, remains one of the most important factors of Czechoslovakia's development, he said.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation pointed out that it is necessary to solve in a short time the problems of cooperation till 1985 which are still open, and concentrate on expansion of specialization and cooperation. "In our view the time has come to pass in the socialist integration from particular partial actions to joint solutions comprising the long-term development of all branches", he stated.

The premier noted that Czechoslovakia was fulfilling with special attention its internationalist commitments in relation to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia. It will continue to expand and strengthen relations with the developing countries, primarily with the states of socialist orientation.

In the last five years Czechoslovakia granted assistance to more than 70 developing countries and national liberation movements, Czechoslovak experts worked in 43 countries and citizens from over 30 of these countries gained education and training in Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia is also ready to further develop contacts with the capitalist states on an equal basis. However, this requires that the Western partners refrain from discriminatory practices and stop trying to impose one-sided terms on Czechoslovakia.

Lubomir Strougal stated that despite good results a number of problems exist in the CMEA multilateral cooperation, e.g. a considerable number of new machines and equipment have been developed, but only part have been introduced in production. Specialization and cooperation are still insufficiently used, research and development are not given such tasks that their final results reach a leading world standard.

It is necessary that the CMEA states jointly define the priorities in scientific technical cooperation and concentrate on the removal of drawbacks and that the proposed measures are applied in practice. This concerns especially the principles of comprehensive planning and a legally binding contractual confirmation of cooperation and increasing of responsibility for the fulfilment of the commitments assumed. The system of multilateral accounting should be improved in the CMEA cooperation as the multilateral relations have not so far substantially developed within its framework. It is also desirable that the CMEA states deal with the creation of prices and the problems of real rates of exchange of their national currencies.

Czechoslavakia fully supports the proposals of Leonid Brezhnev that the coordination of plans of the CMEA member states be complemented with coordination of economic activity, that the CMEA states seek to bring the structures of their economic mechanisms closer together. Special attention should be given to coordination of investment policies so that capacities are not duplicated within the community.

Dragan Address

LD032208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jul (TANJUG)--Today's closed session of the CEMA in Sofia, in the work of which a Yugoslav delegation is also taking part on the basis of the 1964 agreement, debated the coordination of the economic plans and the basic directions of the economic development of CEMA member-countries in the period until 1985.

Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and head of the Yugoslav delegation, also spoke at the plenary session.

In his speech he dealt with the significant results which our country has achieved over the past 5 years in the building and implementation of the system of socialist self-managing sociopolitical relations and in the development of society's production forces, and he stressed that major changes have been carried out at the multilateral level and in the economic and political life of the country.

In following Comrade Tito's thought and work, Zvone Dragan stressed, the continuity of the further construction and consolidation of socialist self-management on the foundations of ideological and political orientations of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses has been implemented.

Zvone Dragan added that socialist self-management has been confirmed as a crucial factor of the activated creative abilities of the working people in the development of the material production forces of society. In the preceding 5-year period, the social product of the entire economy grew at an average annual rate of 5.7 percent, and in the social sector by 6.4 percent, to which the growth of industrial production, 6.9 percent, contributed most, while agricultural production grew by about 2 percent. The standard of living increased at a rate of 5.3 percent; employment, by 4 percent; exports of commodities and services, by 2.9 percent on average annually compared with the previous period.

Zvone Dragan, however, recalled that this development had been accompanied by trends and problems which became particularly pronounced in 1979 and 1980 and which we, to a certain extent, also face now.

These difficulties, in Dragan's assessment, are the consequence of the amassed disproportions in the social reproduction stemming from it. What is at stake above all are unfavorable trends in the sphere of prices, the balance of payments, energy supply and the supply of reproduction materials, indebtedness abroad and so forth. The needs for imports have grown constantly while exports have not been increasing in necessary proportions.

A special problem has been posed by the high increase in energy prices, in particular the price of oil. For instance last year, even while reducing oil imports by about 1 million tons, we had a higher foreign exchange expenditure, on the basis of higher oil prices alone, of $1 billion.

The vice president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that the basic feature of Yugoslavia's current 5-year plan was the resolute orientation toward continuing the economic stabilization. This calls for a firmer orientation toward relying more than before, in the next development period, on our own development possibilities.

In the current 5-year period, a significant slowing down in the real growth of investments is planned, with most of the accumulation being directed to production and services, which is a condition for eliminating basic structural disproportions in the economy, increasing exports and substituting imports.

Our orientation in the development of industrial production, Zvone Dragan said, is directed, above all, at increasing production intended for export and at eliminating stagnation in the production of raw materials and reproduction materials with regard to processing capacities, as well as at overcoming structural disproportions in the processing industry.

Speaking about the policy of development of economic relations with other countries, Zvone Dragan stressed that our country is working on the promotion of economic relations with all countries and regions of the world on the basis of equality and reciprocity of economic interests, and on the achievement of a more balanced economic exchange with individual regions and economically more significant partners.

As regards economic cooperation between our country and CEMA member-countries, Zvone Dragan noted with satisfaction that bilateral negotiations have, on the whole, been completed and long-term trade agreements with member-countries of this economic grouping have been signed. Their volume and structure show that in the next period our economic relations with those countries will continue to be stable which is in the mutual interest.

In Zvone Dragan's assessment, the SFRY-CEMA agreement confirms the possibilities for broad and successful mutually useful cooperation in various spheres of the economy, science, technology and research. Its foundations and principles--full equality, respect for sovereignty, national interests and mutual benefit--which have been confirmed in cooperation so far, also represent the basis of our future multilateral economic cooperation.

In conclusion, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council expressed the conviction that our country will continue to invest efforts for the development of cooperation with CEMA member-countries, both on a multilateral and a bilateral basis; that it will make efforts to find appropriate solutions for existing or new issues which might emerge in this cooperation.

SRV's Giap's Address

AU022007 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jul (BTA)--"The struggle for peace, detente, national independence, democracy and social progress is getting greater day by day and keeps winning still greater victories", said Mr Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, at the 35th CEMA session.

He said that, on the other hand the U.S. imperialists are making all possible efforts to unite the forces of the reaction aiming to destroy the revolutionary wave being spread all over the globe, the main blow being directed to the USSR and the socialist states.

Further on the speaker noted that the plot between the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries is a new typical feature of the contemporary international situation which threatens the peace in the world.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation stressed that recently the reactionary forces in the USA, together with other imperialist and reactionary forces, have been interfering in Poland's internal affairs, helping with all efforts the internal reaction aiming at doing away with the revolutionary gains of the Polish people and tearing Poland off the socialist system.

This complicated international situation requires from the socialist community, as never before, to reinforce its solidarity and unity, to raise its vigilance, its readiness to resist the adventurist acts of the aggressive imperialist circles, he emphasized. Mr Vo Nguyen Giap expressed the conviction that the struggle of the Polish United Workers' Party, of the Polish communists and the real patriots against the reaction will end up with a victory.

Dwelling on China's policy, Mr Vo Nguyen Giap pointed out that the ruling circles in that country keep arranging provocations at the borders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and waging a specific intelligence war against them.

The speaker emphasized that the Soviet Union's role is the most important and crucial for providing the CEMA member-countries with fuels and raw materials, equipment and materials. He expressed hope that very soon agreements will be signed which will create favourable conditions for gradual participation of Vietnam in the socialist economic integration in accordance with the geographical conditions and the economic level of the country.

Address of Cuba's Rodriguez

FL030120 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] The 35th CEMA session opened today in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the brother country, made the opening remarks at this important event in socialist integration.

Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, spoke at the afternoon session. After greeting the participants, the Cuban leader compared the situation of capitalism and socialism.

[Begin recording] Upon examination of the report on the decade that the executive committee has presented and comparison of our results with those of the world economy as a whole, the superiority of socialism and the certainty of its future victory are further underscored. The growth of the CEMA countries during this 10-year period has not been uniform, of course. The rates of development continue to be uneven and some countries, including Cuba, are far from the levels of development and structure reached by the more advanced countries of our socialist community. Development is not lineal and continuous in the various components of the community nor as a whole. One of the reasons is that economic exchanges among the countries building socialism and the big developed capitalist powers have prevented the socialist economy from completely escaping the negative effects of the swings and falls of the capitalist world and their simultaneous inflationary projection. [end recording]

Elsewhere in his speech, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez spoke of the current situation in the capitalist world characterized by the aggravation of the general crisis, and noted:

[Begin recording] But the noteworthy thing about the report presented on the results of a decade of implementing the comprehensive program is that despite all the circumstantial difficulties, all the deficiencies that still exist and which the report notes with exact objectivity, the socialist economies advance continuously and assuredly both in the area of material production and in scientific-technical development and the improvement of the welfare of the citizenry, which is, in the end, the fundamental purpose of socialism and communism. [end recording]

Lastly, in analyzing the implementation of CEMA's comprehensive program, the Cuban leader said:

[Begin recording] It would be un-Marxist to close our eyes to certain realities which cannot be dismissed. The frontmen of the capitalist society are making a big to-do about the difficulties that also appear within the socialist community. But we know--and they also know--that these dramatic, painful conditions are not the result of an inferior socialist efficiency in the building of the economy and in the regulation of society; they are the product of errors and deficiencies that far from portraying the idea and methods of socialism have been the result of their denial and neglect. [end recording]

Address by Mongolia's Batmonh

AU022012 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jul (BTA)--Mr Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, emphasized at the 35th CEMA session that the role and influence of the socialist countries and first of all of the Soviet Union keeps growing. The international workers' movement is also growing and the national liberation movement is gaining speed.

The speaker went on by saying that the ruling circles in the USA, their NATO allies and the Chinese hegemonists do not want to put up with this objective course of history. They trigger the arms race, they try to tear the socialist community to pieces, they fan up hotbeds of tension in different parts of the world.

Mr Batmonh pointed out that the military and political rapprochment of Washington and Beijing continues to be activated on anti-Soviet and antisocialist basis.

He stated that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian people, together with the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist countries, approve and fully back up the program of the CPSU and the Soviet state for peace, detente and security.

The speaker emphasized that Mongolia is attaching enormous importance to Mr Leonid Brezhnev's initiative for consolidating the trust in the Far East.

Mongolia, like the other fraternal countries, is deeply worried about the continuing crisis situation in Poland, said Mr Jambyn Batmonh. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party supports the conclusions in the letter of the Central Committee of the CPSU to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and is convinced that the communists and workers in Poland will be able to get over the crisis, to give a worthy resistance to the attacks by the antisocialist and anti-imperialist forces and will defend their socialist gains.

Dwelling on the fulfillment of the complex program, the speaker emphasized that practice has undeniably shown the correctness and viability of it.

Mr Jambyn Batmonh pointed out that in solving the problems of reciprocal cooperation the paramount role is that of the USSR.

He emphasized the great importance for Mongolia of the special [words indistinct] of the complex program aimed at increasing the efficiency of her economy. Thanks to the help of the USSR and of the socialist countries Mongolia scored great successes in her socio-economic development. The aggregate public product and the national income of the country have doubled.

Mr Batmonh made a positive assessment of the results of the cooperation in science and technology and stressed that the CEMA countries are rendering great assistance to Mongolia in this field as well.

Jagielski Speech

LD041122 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jul (PAP)--On 4 July in Sofia, the second day began of the 35th session of the CEMA session at which a speech was delivered by Poland's permanent representative to CEMA, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

M. Jagielski outlined the situation in Poland and the directions for economic work, and stressed the role and importance of deepening all-round economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries.

Proposing the utilization of production possibilities of Polish industry, which rely on supplies of raw materials, intermediate materials and coproduction elements from the socialist countries, as well as the participation of the socialist countries, to continue capital construction projects suspended in Poland, M. Jagielski expressed the conviction that the implementation of these proposals might be mutually advantageous.

M. Jagielski spoke in favor of coordinating basic plans in the sphere of the capital investments of individual countries and policy in the sphere of licensed procurements, and of coordinating development programs for separate industries and types of production. The Polish representative spoke further on the subject of specific problems of cooperation, particularly in the sphere of fuel and raw materials. He also expressed support for a proposal to develop comprehensive measures aimed at improving the supply of foodstuff for the people of the CEMA countries.

A substantial improvement in the use of reserves which lie hidden in mutual specialization and production cooperation, M. Jegielski said in conclusion, requires many measures the aim of which would be to achieve a more rational use of the production and scientific-technical potential of CEMA countries.

A speech was also given at the session by Emilian Dobrescu, chairman of the CEMA committee for cooperation in planning and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Concerning Polish questions, E. Dobrescu said in particular that in connection with its economic situation and the necessity once again to work out a plan for development for 1981-1985, the majority of decisions that had been taken concerning mutual trade exchange with the CEMA countries would also have to be reexamined.

Further Remarks by Lazar

LD032346 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jul (MTI)--Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar made comments on the report of the CMEA Cooperation Committee on Planning, presented by E. Dobrescu, at the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on Friday.

His speech centered on the coordination of the 1981-1985 national economic plans.

He said that concerting these schemes is a major contribution to the foundation of socialist economic work in the countries concerned and largely helps implementation of the joint measures laid down in the cooperation target programmes. As a result of common efforts, he said, a number of important cooperation accords could be prolonged or expanded, and several new ones concluded. Gyorgy Lazar emphasized that the Soviet supplies would continue to dominate the Hungarian raw material and energy imports.

The prime minister then outlined the efforts to be put up in the years from 1981 to 1985 in order to restore the external equilibrium of the country. He expressed the conviction that a faster than planned growth in mutual goods traffic is viable even despite the falling growth rates of the national economies.

Finding ways of boosting the mutual goods traffic is one of the most important tasks faced in the field of improving cooperation said Gyorgy Lazar. The first and foremost condition for this is to fully meet the contractual obligations by all parties involved.

Gyorgy Lazar pressed for accomplishing the tasks posed by cooperation in agriculture, the food industry and the infrastructure, mainly transport. Finally he called it necessary to perfect the economic and organizational conditions of cooperation, with a view to the newly arisen tasks related to the intensification of integration.

Mozambique's Dos Santos Speaks

EA061420 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Marcelino Dos Santos, party central committee secretary for economic affairs, said in Sofia yesterday that technical, scientific and economic cooperation between Mozambique and CEMA member countries has been considerably broadened since the last CEMA session. Addressing the 35th CEMA session, Maj Gen Marcelino Dos Santos referred to the agreements and programs of cooperation concluded with a number of CEMA member countries. In his speech Marcelino Dos Santos also referred to the objectives to be achieved in the present decade in our country, saying that the CEMA countries' cooperation with Mozambique and their participation in its development efforts are in the context of the political and economic consolidation of one of the bastions of socialism in southern Africa. The process of economic and social development in which we are engaged demands stability and security in our external economic relations, said the party economic affairs secretary, who had earlier referred to the sacrifices the Mozambique people are making in order to build socialism.

On the international situation, the Mozambique official referred to the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and that of the Namibian people against the foreign and colonial occupation by the Pretoria regime.

He reaffirmed our support for Afghanistan and Kampuchea and for the peace initiatives presented at the 26th CPSU Congress.

CEMA COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PLANNING COOPERATION

AU041525 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia 4 Jul (BTA)--The 26th sitting of the CEMA Committee of Planning Cooperation was held here today. It was attended by the deputy heads of the community governments, chairing the central planning bodies. A representative of Yugoslavia also attended the sitting. A representative of the PDR of Yemen was also present as an observer.

The committee discussed some questions and approved decisions for the realization of the decrees adopted at the 35th session of the council and the 100th sitting of the Executive Committee.

It also discussed information by the bureau of the committee for working out different cooperation matters, including those of the fuel and energy balance of the CMEA states in the next years and up to 1990.

The sitting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Romania's representative, E. Dobrescu, to the committee chaired the sitting.

Other Delegates, Observers

AU041529 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Sofia, 4 Jul (BTA)--The heads of the delegations attending the session as observers took part in the debates.

"The achievements of the socialist states are a powerful stimulus for our country in the construction of socialism", underlined the leader of the Laotian delegation, Mr Khambou Soumisai, chairman of the committee for labour and payment of Laos. "While the development of the socialist community is a guarantee of the success of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, for the social progress of all nations, the imperialism, international reaction and Beijing are fanning out military psychosis and hysteria, and exacerbating the international situation", said the speaker.

Mr Hailu Yimenu, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Ethiopia, underlined that the socialist countries, and, above all, the Soviet Union have rendered to Ethiopia an active support in the struggle for preservation of her territorial integrity and national independence, that they are supporting her now in the realization of her socioeconomic changes. "Socialist Ethiopia", said he, "is confident that a still closer cooperation within the CMEA framework, which can ensure conditions for raising the living standard of the Ethiopian people, is absolutely necessary to us."

Mr Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supplies of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, underlined: "The existing and permanently strengthening bond between our country and the countries of socialism is based on the common goals, whose achievements leads to the liberation of mankind from oppression and violence, towards social progress."

The Yemeni minister said that the Second 5-Year Plan of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is coordinated with the national economic plans of the CMEA countries. "CMEA is a strong international organization of a new type, which is proving the advantages of economic cooperation based on mutual assistance, complete equality, mutual advantage, respect for the national interests and state sovereignty of all members", said Mr (Roberto De Almeida), secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Party of Labour on the questions of economic cooperation, and head of the Angolan delegation.

Mr A. Sarboland, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Afghanistan and minister of information and culture, noted that the selfless help rendered by the CMEA member-states and, above all, the USSR, is enabling Afghanistan to follow firmly her programme of construction of a new life, despite the undeclared war waged against the Afghan people by imperialism, hegemonism and domestic reaction.

Speaking of the cooperation of Mozambique with the CMEA countries, which will develop along many lines, the head of the Mozambique delegation at the session, Mr (Marcelino Dos Santos), secretary of the standing political commission of the Frelimo Party, said: "We regard this cooperation as particularly important. It will create conditions for Mozambique to joint the international division of labour and specialization within the CMEA framework".

USSR'S TIKHONOV TALKS WITH FILIPOV REPORTED

AU061445 Sofia BTA in English 1344 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jul (BTA)--Today talks were held between Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR who is on a friendly working visit here.

During the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding, the two parties to the talks exchanged information on the tasks facing the CC of the BCP and the CC of the CPSU, the two countries' governments in implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress of the BCP and the 26th Congress of the CPSU. Questions related to the fulfilment of the 1981 plans for the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were discussed.

At the talks high assessment was given to the results of the Bulgaro-Soviet economic and techno-scientific cooperation. It was noted that these relations are in full compliance with the agreements for all-round cooperation and the process of bringing Bulgaria and the USSR closer in all spheres of life, reached by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev. It was underlined that the measures laid down in the general scheme for specialization and cooperation in the sphere of material production between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the period up to 1990 are being successfully implemented.

During the talks a number of specific questions concerning the implementation of the general scheme were discussed. Regarded were the possibilities of expanding the exchange of goods, of increasing the relative share of specialized and jointly manufactured production in different branches, including the heavy industry and power generation, machine tools, transport, mechanical engineering, electronics, microelectronics, robot-making, chemical industry, etc. Discussed were also the possibilities of joint fitting out of projects.

The Bulgarian and the Soviet side expressed confidence that the negotiations will give fresh impetus to bilateral economic ties, will contribute to the strengthening of the socialist community, to the process of detente and to peace in the world.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Nikolay Tikhonov signed a protocol on the talks.

Mr Nikolai Tikhonov invited Mr Grisha Filipov on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Tikhonov's Departure

AU061430 Sofia BTA in English 1337 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jul (BTA)--Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and prime minister of the Soviet Union, paid a 2-day friendly working visit here at the invitation of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the ministerial council of Bulgaria.

During his stay here he was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. He also had a meeting with the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Talks were held between Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and prime minister of Bulgaria, and the head of the Soviet Government, and a protocol was signed on the talks.

The high Soviet guest and the persons accompanying him left Bulgaria today. Mr Tikhonov was seen off by Mr Grisha Filipov, members and candidate-members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, secretaries of the CC of the BCP, deputy-chairmen of Bulgarian Government and other officials.

USSR MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ARRIVES

AU061509 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Gen Nikolay Anismimovich Shchelekov, USSR minister of internal affairs, arrived in our country today at the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, Bulgarian minister of the interior. At Sofia Airport he was welcomed by Dimitur Stoyanov and Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Department.

ZHIVKOV THANKS POLAND'S JABLONSKI FOR GREETINGS

AU061710 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council. The telegram expresses gratitude for the cordial wishes and greetings on the occasion of his election to the post of State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The telegram also expresses confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland, between the Bulgarian and Polish Peoples, will continue to develop in future in the interests of both countries, for the sake of the unity and cohesion of the states belonging to the socialist community and to the benefit of socialism and peace throughout the world.

COMMUNIQUE ON PALESTINIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU051800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jun 81 p 6

[Communique issued at the end of a visit by a Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine delegation, led by General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah, to Bulgaria 21-28 June 1981]

[Text] At the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, a delegation of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] led by Nayif Hawtimah, general secretary of the front, paid a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 21 to 28 June 1981. (Tasir Khalid) and Abu Adnan, members of the front's Politburo, and also (Muhamad Nayf), assistant in the international department of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, were also included in the delegation.

During its visit to Bulgaria, the DPFLP delegation was received by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. The delegation also had talks at the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, at the Bulgarian trade union Central Council, at the Dimitrov Komsomol Youth Union Central Committee and the Bulgarian Red Cross. The delegation visited Burgas Okrug, where it had talks with the BCP Okrug Committee. The members of the delegation visited the oil processing combine, the agro-industrial complex in Burgas and the sunny coast summer resort. They also acquainted themselves with the okrug's successes in building a developed socialist society and in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. The DPFLP delegation laid a wreath to the mausoleum of the great son of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov.

During the official talks at the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, the two sides expressed anxiety over the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East, and more particularly in Lebanon. The representatives of the Bulgarian public and the DPFLP delegation condemned the Israeli-provoked escalation of tension in that area, and the support rendered by U.S. imperialism to the aggressive Israeli actions and provocations against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in the Lebanese territories occupied by Israel. The two sides expressed once more their indignation with the constant Israeli attacks against Lebanon and the increasing Israeli interference in the domestic affairs of this Arab country, spearheaded against its independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and also against the unity of the Lebanese national-patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance.

The two sides condemned the increasing Israeli threats and provocations against the independent Syrian Arab Republic. They acclaimed the struggle of the Syrian people and the firm stand of the Syrian Arab Republic against the Israeli aggression backed by the United States and the reactionary forces. The representatives of the Bulgarian public and the DPFLP delegation emphasized the great importance of strengthening the cooperation and interaction between the Syrian Arab Republic and the DPFLP, and also among all progressive and peace-loving forces struggling against the Israeli aggression and the imperialistic designs aimed at imposing imperialist hegemony in the Arab world. The two sides expressed their support to the struggle of the national steadfastness and resistence front against the separatist Camp David agreement and the so-called Israeli-Egyptian "peace" treaty.

They expressed their confidence in the consolidation of the unity of action among the countries belonging to the National Steadfastness and Resistance Front in connection with intensifying the struggle to foil the Camp David agreements and in connection with even more actively resisting the actions of American imperialism against the Arab peoples, in connection with liquidating the imperialist military bases in the Middle East area.

On behalf of the Afro-Asian solidarity committee, the wholehearted solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the heroic and just struggle of the Palestinian peoples under the leadership of the PLO--their only legitimate representative--was once more confirmed. This just struggle is aimed at restoring the Palestinian people's irrevocable national rights, including their right to create their own independent state.

The two sides welcomed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's proposals, submitted to the 26th CPSU Congress, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. They noted that the only real alternative for a way out of the Middle East crisis is and remains the Soviet Union's proposal on an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO--which is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. They denounced the persisting efforts for implementing the separatist Camp David agreements which are only making the Arab people's struggle for a comprehensive, just settlement of the conflict more difficult. The two sides considered that such agreements contribute to exacerbating the situation in the Middle East and are directed at weakening all-Arab solidarity and at destroying the Arab unity of action in the struggle against Israeli aggression and American imperialism.

The DPFLP delegation expressed its deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, to the Bulgarian Government and to all Bulgarian people for the great assistance and support rendered to the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine.

FILIPOV RECEIVES ETHIOPIANS; DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU070829 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov has received Hailu Yimenu, deputy chairman of the Ethiopian Council of Ministers and leader of the Ethiopian delegation which participated in the 35th CEMA session as observers. Possibilities for expanding the bilateral cooperation were discussed.

The Ethiopian delegation led by Hailu Yimenu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, later left the country. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, and Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Agroindustrial Union Executive Committee.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ISSUES DECLARATION ON SOVIET APPEAL

AU021731 Prague PRACE in Czech 1 Jul 81 p 1

["CSSR Federal Assembly Declaration on the USSR Supreme Soviet Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World"]

[Text] We deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly have acquainted ourselves with the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world, submitted by Leonid Brezhnev. We fully identify with its noble ideas and we ardently support it; we appraise it as yet another convincing proof of the Soviet Union's consistent peace policy.

The Supreme Soviet appeal expresses the intrinsic vital interests of our people and is in keeping with their historic experience. It corresponds to the peaceful Czechoslovak foreign policy, reaffirmed by the 16th CPCZ Congress. That is why it encounters such broad, unambiguous support by our entire public. The serious nature of this peace declaration demands that it penetrate into the minds of all mankind.

It is truly symbolic that this urgent voice for the defense of peace comes from the Soviet Union, which was criminally attacked by Hitlerite Nazism just 40 years ago. Together with all peace-loving and progressive mankind, we are bowing on this occasion with respect and admiration to the immeasurable heroism and sacrifices of the Soviet people.

We express to them our gratitude for their decisive share in the defeat of Nazi Germany, for their merit in the liberation of subjugated peoples and for saving human civilization. The Czechoslovak people have known the terrors of war and of Nazi occupation. On their behalf, we raise our voice, so that similar tragedies will never be repeated, so that the inception of a new, and this time nuclear, world war will be prevented.

We follow with alarm the dangerous intentions of the most aggressive imperialist circles to aggravate the international situation and to step up feverish armament in an endeavor to acquire military supremacy and to seriously impair world peace and the peoples' security.

As in the proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Supreme Soviet appeal contains sincere concern for peaceful development on our planet. The true standpoint on mankind's fate may be measured by the attitude toward the Soviet peace proposals. We support the Soviet demand for immediate, honest negotiations based on equal rights and without any preliminary conditions. The result of such negotiations must prevent further missile and nuclear armament, which would dangerously increase the risk of a nuclear war. Such negotiations would also fully correspond to the declaration on international cooperation in achieving the aims of disarmament, approved in 1979 by the 34th UN General Assembly on the CSSR's initiative.

We agree with the USSR Supreme Soviet's view that time does not wait. Today there exists no other sensible way to solve controversial matters than a constructive dialogue. The Soviet Union has manifested clearly and sincerely, and on many occasions, its preparedness to negotiate. However, a likewise sincere approach by the other side is missing, above all from the United States, as is expected by all peoples, by the whole world.

The Federal Assembly deputies appeal to the parliaments and deputies of all countries of the world to fully realize their responsibility for implementing the most basic human right--the right to live in peace. It is expected of the deputies, as the representatives of the people's will, that they find the deepest understanding for the ideas of the Supreme Soviet appeal, that they grasp the serious nature of the situation, and that they act comprehensively [vsestranne] so that their governments in the first place will adopt a positive stand on this appeal.

We welcome the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal and we declare that we will conduct our activities in its spirit. Commonsense must win. Our planet must be preserved for the present and all future generations.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL ENDORSES USSR PEACE CALL

LD062134 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 6 Jul (CETEKA)--The Czech National Council, the highest representative and legislative body in the Czech Socialist Republic, today endorsed the peace call of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Federal Assembly statement on this initiative.

Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the communist party Central Committee, said at a plenary session of the council today that every sentence of the appeal of the Supreme Soviet expresses the awareness of great responsibility for the destiny of mankind, through the fault of the policy of imperialism exposed to the danger of a nuclear war, at a time when the most aggressive imperialist circles again seek to achieve military superiority and threaten all progressive forces opposed to their attempts to reverse the course of history.

The Czech National Council passed unanimously a resolution expressing the conviction that the call of the Supreme Soviet will provide a basis for an effective struggle for peace, for unification of all peace-loving forces.

"Aware of the interests and the will of the people, we declare that we will do everything in our power for the cause of peace, in conformity with our concern for welfare and happiness of mankind", the Czech National Council said in its statement.

GROMYKO VISIT TO POLAND CEMENTS BILATERAL TIES

LD061800 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 6 Jul 81

[News analyst Vaclav Kvasnika commentary]

[Text] The results of Andrey Gromyko's visit to Poland gave a clear-cut answer to all those who had speculated that the worsening relations between Warsaw and Moscow. [sentence as heard] Soviet leaders, as well as representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party, do not hide the fact that the situation in Poland is grave, that antisocialist forces are trying to strengthen their positions and undermine Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet-Polish communique issued at the close of Gromyko's talks in Warsaw stresses that Poland has been, and will remain, a firm link in the socialist community, and that the Soviet Union and Poland will further develop bilateral relations in the spirit, and to the letter, of the agreement on friendship and cooperation concluded between the two countries. Special attention is to be paid to that passage from the communique emphasizing that some circles in the West count with the fact that developments in Poland will bring about a change in the balance of power in Europe and in the world as whole, and will weaken the socialist community.

In this respect it is not accidential that Polish counterrevolutionary forces are coordinating their activities with those of the rightist groups in the West antagonistic to socialism. A campaign for the revision of the Potsdam agreement is being revived in the German Federal Republic, with the aim to restore the influence of West German militarism and revanchism on the Polish territory. However, the forces attacking the Potsdam agreement are at the same time attacking the agreement concluded between West Germany and Poland in the early seventies and acknowledging the Oder-Neisse border.

The endeavors to destroy socialism in Poland and to isolate that country from the socialist community are closely connected with U.S. administration's current policy aimed at changing the balance of power, at gaining military superiority of the United States and NATO over the socialist countries. (?So) in this, Gromyko's talks in Warsaw have a special significance; both sides made it clear that the defense of socialism in Poland, the protection of its borders are, at present, of vital importance for the socialist community as a whole.

KATOWICE FORUM MEMBERS VOICE OPINIONS ON TV

LD041028 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1950 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Polish television showed a documentary program recently in which representatives of the Katowice Forum spoke about the program and content of the activity of the forum. We have selected for this bulletin some views which best represent the thinking and attitudes of the communists from Katowice:

[Begin recording of unidentified speakers in Polish, with superimposed Czech translation] Let us give thought to what the Polish workers have gained during the process of so-called renewal. We can say that his working time is shorter, but how long do he and his wife have to stand in line? And look at the changes in his position during these events, at what he has gained, in contrast to what people belonging to other sections of society have gained.

[Second unidentified speaker] I would like to add something to what the comrade said. Specifically, the pushed-through increase in wages gave us nothing. Prices are continuously rising and are not covered by increases in wages. There also exist commercial prices at the so-called free market, but can a worker afford Z1500 for a turkey, or Z100-140 for a kilogram of cheese? Certainly not! And who gains from this?

[Third unidentified speaker] Comrades, I think that we, the members of the forum, people devoted to the party, have before us primarily the question of the working class, the problem of the modest, honest worker who often has no opportunity to speak about his worries. There are people in the party who betrayed it; that must be said. We were sorry we could not show our faces on your TV screens and explain to the working class where that devious activity against the party sprang from. Comrades, we can lean upon the convincing works of Lenin, which teach us to serve our homeland, the party and the working class. And this service binds us all. I myself joined the forum because I believe the working class has to find its platform, its line. We had a creative working intelligentsia which served the working class, and we shall have it again in the future. The working class will fight for this working intelligentsia. It is necessary to write and speak about this and to reveal the truth.

[Fourth unidentified speaker] I think the experiences of the last 10-11 months have fully confirmed the historical truths that the working class cannot deal with its problems without a strong party relying upon a precise program. Without the party, the working class is manipulated by various forces, various elements, and furthermore this is a period in which not all principal issues of the construction of a socialist society were solved in our homeland.

[Fifth unidentified speaker] We can give concrete examples that antisocialist and counter-revolutionary elements still exist in our country. But comrades, let us not be mistaken. These forces do not exist only outside the party. Those acting outside the party are not the worst, whether it is Solidarity or other rightist extremist forces such as KOR or KPN. The most terrible and the most dangerous enemy is within the party in which he acts. This is why such a wave of anti-Sovietism occurred in our country during the last period. Anti-Sovietism means anticommunism today. Nobody today can directly attack socialism and simply say: Away with communism. Instead, the USSR is attacked. It is a well-known fact that our idea has come from that country, that the USSR is a cradle of revolution as well as of the theory which we are implementing in practice. The GDR and Czechoslovakia are also attacked because they pointed out the dangers of the process which took place in Poland. And so, comrades, antisocialist activities are manifested by anti-Soviet acts and propaganda. This activity is aimed, quite unambiguously, at taking over power in our country. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY SEEKS WAVE OF STRIKES BEFORE CONGRESS

LD070848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Poland: 40,000 dockers in Gdansk, Szczecin and Gdynia have decided to call a 1-hour warning strike tomorrow. The decision was made after fruitless t lks between representatives of the government and the Solidarity delegation led by Lech Walesa. The dockers demand an increase in wages. If their demands are not met, they threaten to call a general strike planned for Friday. Frantisek Sojka comments from Warsaw on this decision:

[Begin recording] This pressure is designed to achieve social and wage demands. At a time when the complex social, economic and political situation in the country is frequently discussed, Solidarity comes up again with demands supported by threats of strikes. It is not necessary to stress how much economic damage the planned strike will cause,what quantities of materials and goods for which Polish enterprises and empty shops are waiting will stay in ports, and how much less will be exported from Poland. This is also a political issue: Solidarity wants to provoke a new wave of strikes a few days before the upcoming Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. [end recording]

POLISH CONGRESS DELEGATE QUERIED ON WORKER CONCERNS

LD062230 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1905 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] A press conference will be held at the Polish press and information center tomorrow in connection with the impending Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR. Comrade Albin Siwak will be among the participants at the congress. He is a foreman of a building workers' team, candidate member of the Central Committee of the PZPR, and vice chairman of the main council of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions of Building Workers.

We took advantage of his visit to Prague and recorded the following interview with him today:

[Begin recording][Reporter, speaking in Czech] Comrade Siwak, you are a foreman of a building workers' team and you surely discuss events in your country with them quite often. Could you convey to us some of the views held by your closest colleagues on the main causes of the social and political crisis in Poland?

[Siwak in Polish with superimposed Czech translation] I think we have to go back to all that happened in our country at the very beginning. The events during last August and September were necessary in order to purify the party, the trade unions and life in our country. But subsequently, everything turned uncontrollably in the wrong direction. We have in mind, above all, the so-called Solidarity organization which simply does not fulfill the role of a trade union but is seeking to play the role of a political party. I would like to convey the opinion not only of my own brigade--even though they are closest to me since I work with them every day--but I would like to convey the views of those people whom I meet every day at meetings or through personal contacts. People would at long last like to work, work well, in a disciplined manner, and as a collective. At long last they want at least basic commodities to appear in the shops. This is what is most urgently needed in Poland today.

The situation in Poland is complicated and complex. The precongress discussion has just been completed. We are on the eve of the ninth extraordinary congress which will be a virtually historic event for Poland. The party is in an exceedingly complicated situation. Within its ranks there are forces that do not desire to see at the congress that which true communists would like to see there. They are people who pursue entirely different objectives. But I deeply believe and am profoundly convinced, after the Warsaw conference which took place a few days ago, that in these difficult moments the party will be able to cope, that we shall succeed in becoming consolidated, and that we shall muster all the necessary forces to lead not only the party out of the crisis, but also the whole nation.

[Question] You have just mentioned the preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR. We know that its outcome will be of decisive importance for the future development of the situation in Poland. What is the situation in your party today? What is the situation at a time when preparations are under way under rather complicated and difficult conditions, and what, in your opinion, is the main task of communists at the present time?

[Answer] Our problem is that there is a shortage of workers in the party. We sharply criticized the fact that in the previous PZPR Central Committee there were only 29 workers, and that even these were troublesome workers. We criticized the fact that in all the party bodies, ranging from the Central Committee to primary organizations, there are no workers. This is the main reason that problems began to appear in our party.

The workers did not defend their interests there in the party simply because they were not in it. The situation is now again being repeated in even worse proportions. There is simply an absence of workers in party bodies. There are many reasons for this. This is an extremely complicated situation. I would like to quote a few examples. Up until August, our workers regarded their party and government as being strong and unyielding bodies. But unfortunately, the party and the government did not act in a principled manner. Instead, we began to retreat. This was one of the reasons why the workers began to say that they did not like such a weak party.

Second, we must mention the situation in which a worker-aktivist finds himself, one who is working among people and who by his honor and personality represents the decisions of the Central Committee, decisions which, however, are not being implemented. Such a worker becomes the object of ridicule among the staff of his factory, and this is precisely because party decisions are not bieng carried out.

Another thing that must be stressed is that we are not experiencing our first crises. All the earlier crisis-ridden situations hit the workers hardest of all . That is why people who had never been workers began to take over offices. In the past period, the workers lacked determination, as though they were retreating, and the situation was one in which workers began to retreat in the struggle--of course, not all the workers, only a section. So this situation had many effects. In order to grasp thi., the Czechoslovak public would have to know the overall Polish reality. I believe that even the small proportion of workers who are delegates to the congress--they are merely 22 percent of the total number of delegates--will try to ensure at the congress that a good and firm party leadership is elected so that the workers can see in it their representatives and so that the future policy of the party leadership will consist of securing the interests of the working class and the whole of society. That is my opinion.

[Question] The Czechoslovak public follows developments in Poland with great interest but above all with concern. The recent letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee dealt with it in detail. Comrade Siwak could you--in the light of that letter--appraise the activities of antisocialist forces in Poland today, forces which are working outright toward changing the socialist system in your country, and I believe you could also say something on the basis of your own personal experience. I know that you, too, have been the target of coarse attacks by these forces.

[Answer] First, I must say something about the letter from the Soviet comrades. I believe that the letter which was addressed to the members of the PZPR Central Committee and the whole party virtually shook our whole party. It shook people who had forgotten what type of party they belonged to and what aims this party pursued. I believe that many of our comrades urgently needed this letter. I do not think that this applies to all the members of the party because among them there have been and there are firm and strong people who know only too well what they want.

But the letter recalled to the others facts such as the low number of workers in party posts, the constant retreat of our party, abandoning positions to alien forces, and the activities of antisocialist elements.

The rest of the world often ridicules us, and we hear this in Poland, too: Show us these forces; where are they? Show them to us in person. But they do exist. These are nothing but attempts at pacifying and appeasing public opinion when we hear that there are no such hostile forces in our country.

In the leadership of Solidarity, there are a large number of officials who are not in the least interested in trade union work. They are people who through those trade unions want to change the essence of the state system with the hands of ordinary workers who are members of Solidarity. These are antisocialist forces.

A trial is now taking place of leaders of the confederation of an independent Poland, and this is an outright antisocialist force. I would like to continue my argument: If someone is neither a member of the rightwing leadership of Solidarity nor a member of the confederation, but nevertheless disrupts our economy and fails to work as he should and submits to various moods and anarchy, then he, too, is part of the antisocialist forces.

I know that antisocialist forces are at work in our country. But they are not that strong and powerful that we should not be able to cope with them. Today firm resolution is needed in the leadership of the party and the state and in the leadership of the security forces. We must be firm everywhere, and in this context I would like to stress--because the enemies often misuse this--that I am not in favor of clashes in which someone will be beaten up; I don't want blood to be shed. We must use sensible methods to convince people of all that we are pursuing, of all that our party wants. After all, our interest is but one: We want everyone to live better, party members and nonparty members. I believe that we must deal with the existing antisocialist forces in Poland. Let me stress once more: We must get the upper hand. I think I ought to explain to the Czechoslovak public the position I hold and which other social officials of whom there are many in our country also hold. I am referring to attacks by Solidarity against people such as myself. I personally almost experienced a tragedy: They threw an incendiary device at me, and I became the target of attacks in leaflets and the Solidarity bulletins. My work was checked for no reason whatsoever. They even interfered in my personal life. The attacks against me were being constantly repeated. Why was this so? They simply wanted to discredit a party and trade union official in the eyes of the public. We are having a difficult time of it, but people who are honest come out with clean hands from such frequent and coarse attacks, regardless of the mudslinging and the campaign of slanders.

I would like to stress that there are sufficient people in our country who are capable of standing up in a struggle against these forces. The best example of this was the Warsaw conference which ended a few days ago. Even among members of our party--and this is most embarrassing for me--there are people whose objectives are entirely different. But we, the Warsaw communists, succeeded in leading the conference as we intended. About 95 percent of the conference agreed with our ideas. The only thing I would like to add as regards the party congress which awaits us in Poland is that even though many of the delegates are registered with Solidarity, when votes and decisions are taken, there will be a sufficient number of delegates present for the correct communist decisions to be made.

I believe the congress has its meaning and that it will have to live up to the set targets. Only if some unforeseen circumstances emerge, created by the political adversary, may obstacles in fact appear. But I believe that the congress will end well, that it will choose a good, firm and wise leadership which will start to put right in our country all that has been deformed. [end recording]

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY FOREIGN POLICY GOALS EXPLAINED

LD061524 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Editor Michal Berko commentary]

[Excerpt] During discussions and meetings at enterprises, plants or institutions, I was asked on more than one occasion by many people why we hold this or that view, where our foreign policy orientation lies and the like. The answer to me as well as to those who are interested in the questions of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy orientation was provided last week in the form of the program statement of the federal government, delivered at the second joint session of both Federal Assembly chambers by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

In this connection, I would like to consider in greater detail why the statement underscored in the first place the basic principle of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy which was, is and will be the bond of international brotherhood, close comradely cooperation and the closest allied coordination with the Soviet Union. In this connection, the statement adds that the Czechoslovak Government intends to enrich appropriately the practice of socialist internationalism with all fraternal countries of Europe. It can be said that although the statement does not mention its specific features, it nevertheless indicates that the government intends to deal with some of the tasks placed before the countries of the socialist community on the one hand by the present world development and on the other hand by the given stage of the development of socialism in the individual countries.

The first occasion that presented itself in this regard was the 35th CEMA session in Sofia. Lubomir Strougal expressed the view at the session that the time has come when it would be necessary to transfer in the process of socialist integration from individual, partial operation to joint solutions embracing the long-term development of whole branches or sectors. In this connection, he recalled Czechoslovakia's share, ranging from the construction of gas pipelines to the manufacture of equipment for nuclear powerplants and computer equipment. He referred to our assistance to Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia, above all in the training of scientific and technical personnel.

The way in which the Czechoslovak Government wants to contribute to the enrichment of the practice of socialist internationalism is indicated in that section of Comrade Strougal's speech at the CEMA session in Sofia which speaks of the need for joint determination of priority directions and tasks within the framework of scientific and technological cooperation. The CSSR submitted in addition to this a whole number of other proposals which could be described, within the spirit of the government statement, as steps aimed at enriching the practice of socialist internationalism. It proposes, for instance, to devote increased attention to the coordination of investment construction, in other words, to combine means and not to build unnecessarily duplicated capacities, to reduce dependence on imports from capitalist states, with the international investment bank playing a greater role in this process.

In this connection, the speech refers to the need to give deeper meaning to the categories of value from the multilateral accounting system for the formation of prices and their utilization as a measurement of value and, as a result of this, on the need to deal with the problem of realistic exchange rates between the currencies of the socialist countries. Briefly said, the premier pointed here to the need for currency policy cooperation among the CEMA member countries. He also referred to the logical need to strengthen the CEMA position in the eyes of international law with a view to its role in the world.

Czechoslovakia regards the development of cooperation of the socialist countries with third states as a necessity, and explains that it will give priority to cooperation with the countries of socialist orientation also within the framework of the developing world. During the last 5-year period, we gave aid to more than 70 developing countries and national liberation movements. In Comrade Strougal's speech, it was stated quite openly in this connection that what was involved here was above all material aid provided free of charge to ward off attacks by international imperialism and external aggressors and to reconstruct economies destroyed as a result of colonial oppression.

Thus, the speech made in Sofia at the 35th CEMA session by the federal prime minister constituted the whole set of specific proposals aimed at further enriching internationalist practice and called, not unjustifiably, for the implementation of the adopted conclusions. It demonstrated the convincing will of socialist Czechoslovakia to progress further in socialist integration.

I would like to draw attention to another aspect that is contained both in last week's government program statement and in the speech delivered at the 35th CEMA session. In contrast to the past, both documents refer with all seriousness to the worsening international conditions, the growth of tension and conflicts, the freezing of disarmament talks and attempts to unleash a new round of arms buildup. This all affects and influences us deeply and will influence both our present-day and future decision. For this very reason, the government statement subscribed to the Soviet peace appeals and initiatives and expressed support for the appeal issued by the Supreme Soviet and addressed to the parliaments and nations of the world.

Czechoslovakia is convinced of the vital need for coexistence among countries with different social systems, of the need for broadening the policy of relaxation to include the military sphere, and of the need for renewing Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

As far as our cooperation with the West is concerned, we have an interest in the extension of cooperation with Austria and the FRG but only if Bonn will build on what its Ostpolitik has already brought. We propose to improve to an appropriate level Czechoslovak-French relations, which do not correspond to the needs of the present time. Here, too, the role played by Paris in the policy of relaxation was underlined with all urgency.

We can say that within the context of the current world development, the government program of the new Czechoslovak Government constitutes an important testimony to the policy of socialist Czechoslovakia in the coming years. It views this development realistically, and whatever distorted version Western propaganda may give, we have no option in the given situation other than to pay increased attention simultaneously to the issues of defense and the expansion of our military potential. Regrettably, there is no other way, given the policy being pushed through within the Western world by the present American administration. Here the responsibility falls with all its consequences on the American administration and on those circles within NATO which are in accord with it.

The otherwise abnormal relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States, caused by the course of action taken by the American administration in the case of the return of the Czechoslovak gold treasure, merely complete the framework of the continuing discriminatory policy by that country toward us. We are the only country within the framework of Europe toward which Washington has been behaving so dishonorably and this despite the continually manifest endeavor on our part to bring about a legal property settlement at the level that has been made with the other socialist countries.

Thus, the program statement of the new federal government and Comrade Strougal's speech at the 35th CEMA session in Sofia are an expression of the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions. The urgency with which both point to the dangerous course taken by the present international development as represented by the policy of the United States and certain NATO circles is at the same time balanced by the positive orientation toward peaceful construction and cooperation, an orientation denying all this nonsense about the military threat from the East and the like.

AFGHAN FINANCE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD021020 Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Jul (CETEKA)--Afghan Finance Minister Abdol Wakil ended his working visit to Czechoslovakia Thursday and returned home.

IRAQI COMMUNIST LEADER MEETS VASIL BILAK

LD030900 Prague CTK in English 1649 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Jul (CTK)--Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, met here Thursday with First Secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party 'Aziz Muhammad, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the communist party Central Committee.

Both officials informed each other about the activity of the fraternal parties during the realization of the conclusions of the 16th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the last sessions of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee.

Vasil Bilak and 'Aziz Muhammad exchanged their opinions on the present international situation, especially in the Middle East, and on some questions of the international communist, workers' and national liberation movement.

Both officials agreed that relations between the two fraternal communist parties are successfully developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

DISSIDENTS, ASSOCIATES REFUSED PRIVILEGES, RIGHTS

Defense Lawyer Disbarred

NC021125 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Jul (AFP)--A lawyer who defended Czechoslovak dissidents accused of anti-state activities has been disbarred, sources close to the Charter 77 human rights watchdog group said here today.

Jan Cernogursky was expelled from the legal profession by the lawyers' association at the southwest town of Bratislava, the sources said. It charged him with adopting a stand which ran contrary to "the rules, to the socialist conscience of the jurist, to the interests of society and to the economic principles of judicial assistance," the sources stated.

Mr Cernogusrky had acted as defence counsel in several dissident cases including the trial last September of Drahomira Sinoglova, given a one-year jail sentence for having duplicated literature by dissident writers. Because the defendant was pregnant, the court agreed to suspend the term until six weeks after she gave birth.

Meanwhile, a former lieutenant colonel in the Czechoslovak Army and member of the Charter 77 group recently sent a letter to Premier Lubomir Strougal protesting the refusal of authorities to allow him to emigrate, sources here said.

The former officer, Zbynek Cerovsky, 50, was expelled from the army and communist party after 1968 for, according to him, having protested the Soviet intervention to crush the "Prague Spring" liberalization movement.

He said authorities advised him last year to apply for permission to emigrate, but once he requested a visa to go to Austria he was turned down for alleged "non-conformity with the interests of the Czechoslovak state."

INDRA CHAIRS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD012102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium met today following the conclusion of a joint meeting of the chambers. The meeting was chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The Presidium discussed and approved an ideological-political document on the tasks of the Federal Assembly after the 16th CPCZ Congress. The document outlines the basic tasks facing the bodies of the highest representative body for the fourth electoral term.

The document states that the Federal Assembly will, by all its activities, contribute to strengthening the socialist system and the power of the toiling people, headed by the working class. With the active participation of the communist deputies it will consistently implement and deepen the leading role of the Communist Party. The document states that the basic role of the Federal Assembly will be to consistently develop the moral-political unity of deputies in such a way as to ensure their uniform course in legislative and control activities; to explain resolutions to the workers; to act in a principled way from the point of view of the conclusions of the 16th party congress; and to use efficient forms of mass political work among the voters in an exemplary way.

The Federal Assembly will continue to follow a peaceful foreign policy and will deepen cooperation with legislative bodies of the USSR and other socialist states.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS, SETS TASKS

LD031332 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Deputies of the Slovak National Council met today at their second meeting in the new election period. According to the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak federation, the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic addressed the National Council, presenting the government program and, on the basis of this, asks the National Council for an expression of confidence.

Ladislav Mikus is in the studio with reportage from the morning deliberations:

The meeting was opened and is chaired by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. He first welcomed members of the CPCZ Presidium: Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and other guests including representatives of Bratislava's consular corps, headed by Jozsef Tatai, consul general of the People's Republic of Hungary. Then Comrade Viliam Salgovic delivered a draft stand of the Slovak National Council on the Federal Assembly's response to the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to parliaments and peoples of the world. The deputies unanimously approved the standpoint of the Slovak National Council.

The deliberations then continued with a program declaration of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, delivered by Premier Peter Colotka. In a speech lasting nearly 2 hours, he set out the tasks in the sphere of economic, cultural, educational and power administrative spheres for the coming 5-year period which stem from the resolution of the 26th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. Up to 1985, the national income should increase by 18-20 percent, which is faster than the all-state rate. These tasks are very demanding indeed, Comrade Colotka said, because we will secure them basically without further increasing raw materials, other materials, fuel, power and labor force resources. In this situation, the logical way out is to uncover and mobilize all the reserves which we have in our national economy and to reach further growth of labor productivity not by using investment factors, but above all by means of expanding technical equipment, and first of all by faster implementa ion of scientific technological progress. The government's program declaration stresses the further development of the fuel and power and metallurgical engineering complex and the chemical and textile and clothing industries. In personal consumption, Comrade Colotka said, the government will focus attention on improving the structure of deliveries for domestic trade, above all of goods which help to increase the standard of housing, to alleviate housework, to increase the standard of living, and to effectively and actively utilize spare time. The program declaration of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic was then followed by a discussion. So far, 15 deputies have spoken.

MEDIA CONTINUE TO CRITICIZE POLISH EVENTS

Press Summary

AU021555 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 1 July 1981 on page 2 carries several ADN dispatches on Poland: A 320-word dispatch on a PAP report on Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, addressing a meeting of the central group of delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress. In his address, Kania referred to the preparations for the congress and criticized the low percentage of workers, women and young people among the delegates. A 150-word dispatch on an article in Budapest NEPSZABADSAG on the tactics and goals of the Polish counterrevolution. A 150-word dispatch on an article by Kosta Andreev, deputy editor of SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO, after his visit to Poland, in which Andreev writes that concessions demoralize the ranks of the party. A 110-word dispatch on an article in the Soviet trade union paper TRUD, which states that "with the further development of the dramatic events in Poland the attempts of certain Western circles to aggravate to the socioeconomic crisis in this country and to make the maximum use of it get more and more obvious."

Dissidents Trial

LD041200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0836 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul (ADN)--Only a few hours before the 3-day working visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Leszek Moczulski, president of the dissident "Confederation for an Independent Poland" (KPN), called on Friday for the overthrow of the communist regime by legal means. Conditions for overthrowing the PZPR had improved, he said before the fourth bench of Warsaw Court where the trial of four KPN members was resumed on Thursday after a 2-week break.

In the present situation, his organization was not yet able to topple the party even if prospects had improved, Moczulski said. However, he emphasized that KPN which sees itself as the "first independent opposition party in Poland for 30 years," would carry out its campaigns within a legal framework. His organization was fighting against "lies, injustices and totalitarianism." Moczulski, together with the historian Tadeusz Jadziszak and the two lawyers Romualo Szeremitiew and Tadeusz Stanski, is being tried for having "violated the interests of the People's Republic of Poland."

Correspondent on Situation

LD050924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0709 GMT 5 Jul 81

["Poland Today Before the Ninth Party Congress--by ADN Correspondent Paul Weinreich"--ADN headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jul (ADN)--Discussion--often conducted with great excitement--on the vital issues of the People's Republic of Poland centers here increasingly on the Ninth PZPR Party Congress to be convened on 14 July. All the more so as the party and the country still face an extraordinarily serious situation which is being further aggravated by the constant spread of counterrevolutionary and revisionist activities. Many speakers at the voivodship election conferences which ended the weekend before last were agreed on this basic assessment of the situation. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at a conference in Katowice said that as a basic precondition "we must deal with the opponent, we maintain and strengthen socialism." He called it a matter of honor that "we do it with our own strength and do not step back any more."

He thus touched upon one of the main problems surrounding the disputes inside and outside the PZPR. Party members express their dissatisfaction and indignation at the scant regard for the dangers threatened by counterrevolution. They point out that these forces continue unhindered to attain positions. An example of this is the fact that Moczulski, the leader of the anticommunist "Confederation of Independent Poland" [KPN], and some of his accomplices were released, despite their criminal attacks against the socialist social order. At a Warsaw Voivodship party organization conference its first secretary, Stanislaw Kociolek spoke of an "almost encouraging weakness in our reactions" which directly entices the opponents of socialism "to a fresh offensive, to counterrevolution." He therefore demanded that the party make a counteroffensive against all forces in Poland hostile to socialism. This mood is found in conversations with many comrades. This is a quite open expression of the fact that enough words have been exchanged over the past months--it is now time for unwavering decisive action.

At a series of party conferences examples were given of how the counterrevolutionary-controlled Solidarity leadership is penetrating the party, trying to undermine it politically, ideologically and organizationally. For this reason, party members, in the past few weeks of preparations for the party congress, have increasingly described the struggle for the Marxist-Leninist nature, the ideological unity and the organizational cohesion of the party as an indispensible task.

This was the case at a meeting convened by the Katowice party forum, which last Thursday united almost 300 PZPR members, including members from Warsaw, Poznan, Olsztyn, Koszalin, Wroclaw, Krakow and Bielsko-Biala. The participants at the meeting drew attention to the dangers of the spread of social-democratic and revisionist tendencies and spoke with reference to their own party newspapers of an "ideological manipulation in a grand manner." Added to this is the fact that in many places during the party discussions, party members consistently taking Marxist-Leninist stands were slandered and put under pressure, could scarcely get a hearing, and in numerous cases lost their party organization management posts.

There is repeated reference in the discussions in preparation for the party congress to the fact that the events in the People's Republic of Poland cannot be viewed in isolation as they have their international connections and effects. It was stated at one of the PZPR voivodship conferences that it was necessary, by one's own initiative and power, to guarantee the credibility of the PZPR and the People's Republic of Poland in the alliance of the socialist countries, and to consider that in view of the escalated confrontation between the systems of socialism and imperialism that "tension in our country possibly has significantly more dangerous consequences than at any other time."

In newspaper commentaries and in numerous conversations there is serious discussion on having to bar using one's own power--as done by counterrevolutionary elements--not only to be able to further develop socialism but also in order not to offer imperialist circles any chance of succeeding in their policy of interference in the internal affairs of People's Poland. There are plans which threaten the peace of Poland and all Europe; in fact, permanent interference in the internal affairs of the country is taking place by imperialist forces outside the borders of Poland. Interest in settling the crisis in Poland and in checking the counterrevolution is rightly assessed as a question of maintaining peace as well as the existence of Poland within its present borders. Certain counter-revolutionary forces are already cooperating with the FRG intelligence service and other Western secret services, and they accept the separation of the western regions of Poland planned by those people.

The people who dream of "Germany of the 1937 borders" overlook the existence of one of the closest allies of People's Poland, the socialist German Democratic Republic, which, after the USSR, was one of the first states to recognize in international law, by the Goerlitz agreement, and without reservation, the Western frontier of Poland on the Oder and Neisse. The GDR is today--now that revanchism, revision of the results of postwar development has been raised to official policy in the FRG--one of the guarantors of the western border of People's Poland.

In discussions throughout the country the far-reaching economic crisis has a major role. The recent meeting of the Sejm, at which the plans produced months ago were revised, illustrated that the situation has in no way improved but has deteriorated further. If things continue on their present path, estimated deputy premier and chairman of the planning commission, Zbigniew Madej, at the meeting, it will lead to disaster, to the collapse of the economy and all the consequences. In this connection voices are repeatedly heard demanding an immediate strengthening of the state order and the consistent removal of all causes of anarchy and chaos. "We need a strong state to be able to manage the economic processes and to overcome the crisis," stated Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary.

At the close of elections of delegates to the party congress it is clear that the party's highest body will in no way reflect its social structure. With approximately 20 percent, workers will, by far, be in the minority. The warning, given very seriously in the past weeks and months by many sides that "many meritorious party activists are being excluded" is fully justified with regard to the composition of the delegates.

Rightwing forces within the PZPR are to blame--as TRYBUNA LUDU writes--for workers in their own party being increasingly pushed aside, for "no longer feeling at ease, but alien" within the ranks of the PZPR. The paper emphasizes that here are "mass phenomena, a process expressed by almost 100,000 workers leaving the party."

A Warsaw paper lately wrote that the party congress would not bring "any miracles". Yet in the party and in the country so many expectations are linked with the party congress. Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, expressed the hope that the short time remaining until the party congress will, in view of these expectations, be used to the maximum to prepare the highest party forum.

HONECKER CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO REAGAN

LD041730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0313 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN)--On the occasion of the United States of America's Independence Day, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, sent Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America a congratulatory telegram. The telegram expresses the conviction that the development of relations of the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and United States is of benefit to both peoples and contributes toward improving the international situation and the strengthening of world peace.

U.S. Embassy Reception

LD062218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jul (ADN)--On occasion of the U.S. national day, Herbert Okun, the U.S. extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador in the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Monday. Present at his invitation were members of the SED CC Politburo Erich Mueckenberger and Konrad Naumann, deputy chairman of the State Council Dr Herbert Weiz, as well as other public figures, including Deputy Minister for External Affairs Kurt Nier. Guests also included heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SCHEDULED 10 JULY

LD061716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] The party Central Committee Politburo has decided to convene the 12th PZPR Central Committee Plenum next Friday, 10 July. The subject of the meeting will be matters related to the preparations of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

LUKASZEWICZ CITED ON CONGRESS DELEGATES, PROSPECTS

PM061413 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Jul 81 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Party Is Rallying Behind Moderate Theses"]

[Text] Warsaw--Speaking to the "central group of delegates" for the congress, Mr Kania put forward a plan which has already been written about a great deal: that of creating a party Presidium alongside the Politburo. At the same time the first secretary is now in a position to note with satisfaction that the election of delegates, especially over the past few weeks, has shown a marked consolidation of the party, which has succeeded in regrouping its forces and resuming the offensive. However, strangely enough, the atmosphere in Warsaw is still tense and full of uncertainty.

Some 50 to 60 percent of the 1,967 delegates elected, of whom 365 were directly elected by big enterprises, are new. This time only 50 "central delegates"--in other words, "outsiders"--were appointed, compared with the usual 200. Three voivodship conferences refused to include them on the list of candidates.

The elected representatives include only three ministers and two Central Committee department chiefs. Generally speaking, only 20 percent of the rest are workers, although workers make up 55 percent of the party membership; 10 percent are peasants and 5 percent are women, although women make up 40 percent of the party. Only 2 percent of the delegates are younger than 30 but most are between 30 and 40 years old, which means that the overall average age has dropped to the extent that it is possible to say, like Mr Lukaszewicz, deputy chief of the Central Committee Organization Department: "A new generation is taking control of the party's destiny." It is a significant fact that Solidarity members make up only 21 percent of the delegates (although they form 35 percent of the party) while, on the other hand, 59 percent of the delegates are members of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions which emerged from the former official trade unions.

Of course, there has been a radical renewal. Half the country's 105,000 cells have new first secretaries. Some 60 percent of the district or small city committees and 70 percent of regional committees (90 percent in some voivodships) have new first secretaries. However, the new representatives almost all--crucially--belong to the party's central moderation faction.

Mr Lukaszewicz thinks it would be unreasonable to place too much hope in the congress: "It will be a stormy congress whose consequences are difficult to predict. It will solve only a few of the questions, mainly political questions, by electing a new leadership, by guaranteeing the policy of socialist renewal and reforms, and by establishing the party's democratic structures. But it will not be capable of solving all the fundamental daily problems, especially economic problems, which people are raising." Furthermore, although the congress is due to start 14 July, nobody knows when it will end. "In any case it will last more than 5 days," Mr Lukaszewicz asserted. Some people even think that the congress should set up a working group with the job of presenting a complex program in a few months' time to a new congress or to a second phase of this congress.

Perhaps 14 July

If it turns out, therefore, that the party has rallied in support for the middle path expressed by Mr Kania, that is a personal victory for the first secretary, effectively flanked on one side by Mr Barcikowski and on the other by Mr Olszowski--all three form the fairly broad central framework on which the party rests. Mr Lukaszewicz welcomed this: "The elections saw the defeat of both the dogmatists and the revisionists and, in general, of all extremists." (Mr Bratkowski's defeat in Warsaw, for instance, is a severe blow for the liberals.)

However, it has to be pointed out that Mr Kania was able to win the day only by adopting the political line which Mr Olszowski has been putting forward in vain for months, which is summed up by the slogan: "Renewal Yes. Anarchy No." These developments give the country a better chance of overcoming the crisis and restoring its credibility among its allies. All those who take a realistic view of things in fact realized long ago that there would be no salvation for this country without a policy of far-reaching reform implemented by the party with respect to its own leadership role and to Poland's alliances and in a situation making it possible to restore public order. Fortunately the congress is moving in that direction.

Despite these optimistic hopes, the atmosphere is still morose. Is this due to the Polish-Soviet maneuvers taking place in the northeast of the country? Or is it due to the imminent visit by Mr Gromyko in his capacity as Soviet Politburo member? Whatever the answer, Mr Walesa himself has become bitter. Questioned on television about Solidarity's future, he replied: "I do not view it in a very favorable light. It is sad but I have to say it."

Mr Walesa even criticized Wajda's "Man of Iron," criticizing Wajda for "having exaggerated or tried too hard" and regretting that his movie might "arouse feelings of hatred." Moreover, these views are shared by many Poles who consider that the picture of their country is the seventies as a police state is misleading and far from the truth.

There is, therefore, still great tension despite the improvement in the situation. Mr Lukaszewicz admitted that when he refused to give a 100-percent guarantee that the congress will in fact start on 14 July. "We are acting as if that were the case and we think it will be the case. But in view of the country's situation it is obvious that conflicts might break out at any time and call everything into question."

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES KRAKOW PARTY CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD070904 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jul (PAP)--Delegates to the 9th PUWP Congress held a conference in Krakow today presided over by first secretary of the PUWP Krakov Committee Krystyn Dabrowa. It was attended by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Krakow delegate to the 9th congress.

Taking the floor at the conference Rakowski said, among other things, "The party can win back the eroded confidence only through sincerity, broadening of its political base, cooperation with other patriotic forces and through restructuring of power. The Poles believe that a better and more efficient socialism is possible. They respect the overall ideological and geopolitical regularities, but will never permit a return to the previous forms of governing. This is my assessment," said Rakowski.

"The party has emerged strengthened although not unanimous from the pre-congress campaign," stated Rakowski.

Turning to problems connected with the existence of Solidarity, Vice-Premier Rakowski emphasized that, like in every mass movement, also in Solidarity there are politicians whose ambitions cannot be satisfied in a mass trade union movement so they want to turn it into a political movement and challenge the party. "Extremists in Solidarity will twist the hands of any one who disagrees with them on any issue since it is not substance they are concerned with. Their objective is to maintain a state of [word indistinct] in and prepare the arena for more confrontations and pressure on the government," said Rakowski.

"Similar enemies of the dialogue and compromise are certain party members who, afraid to speak up openly against the policy of renewal, have launched a dirty campaign using such indiscriminate methods as their spiritual brethren from the opposite side. They are using well-tried arguments according to which all the blame lies with revisionists, opportunists, anti-Marxists, cosmopolitans, Zionists, etc. Their mouths are full with socialism, but a careful examination of their documents, for example of the declaration of the Katowice Party Forum, shows that in their opinion renewal is a catastrophe, the working people stand to win nothing from it, and the country is faced with a revisionist putsch."

"Some of the extremists joined their forces setting up the Grunwald organization and count the weekly RZECZYWISTOSC among its supporters. In my opinion, what they actually want is power," said Rakowski. "They have not come up with any proposal or programme, their favorite word being merely "no". The Solidarity extremists say "everything or nothing", exactly like the party extremists say "nothing or everything", Rakowski said.

Defining principles which must support the durable and unshakable edifice of the Polish People's Republic, the speaker listed realism as first and foremost in the evaluation of Poland's domestic and international situation. Next, Rakowski stressed realization of the fact that there is no alternative to the policy of national accord, of perseverance in building alliances. Third, the law which joins together the principal forces of the national accord must reign supreme in Poland, stressed Rakowski. The fourth conclusion is that proper proportions must be maintained between the time and energy spent on tackling accountability questions and that allocated to the construction of a new programme.

BARCIKOWSKI, CYPRYNIAK AT SZCZECIN PZPR MEETINGS

LD062050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the 19th voivodship report-back and election conference of the party organization in Szczecin, Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Kazimeirz Cypryniak, secretary of the party Central Committee, today arrived to attend meetings with their own local party organizations.

Kazimierz Barcikowski met party members and representatives of the largest department of the Szczecin shipyard named after Adolf Warski, and Kazimierz Cypryniak met Szczecin port workers. These meetings were also attended by trusted representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity from some departments of the enterprises. Both meetings dealt with a large range of topical issues connected with the forthcoming Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, with the problem of internal party life, social and economic problems and problems experienced by industrial enterprises in Szczecin. Shipyard workers from the A. Warski enterprise described their difficulties connected with the absence of a variety of supplies required for their production processes, drew attention to the urgent need for repairs and improvements to the installations at the enterprise, spoke of inadequate supplies of protective clothing and referred to the difficult housing conditions of the workers. Kazimierz Barcikowski, answering questions, frequently drew attention to the fact that an improvement in the state of the country is, to a great extent, dependent on better work, its organization and discipline.

Similar issues to those raised during meetings in the K-2 Department were also referred to at the Korab Workers' Club at the shipyard, where the party activ of the whole shipyard was also met by Kazimierz Barcikowski and by the delegates to the ninth congress employed at this, the largest industrial enterprise in west Pomorze. More attention was paid here to the question of the statute of the party, internal party life, the more speedy introduction of the economic reform and the need to bring more activity to small towns which would relieve pressures on large conurbations.

On the other hand, members of the workforce of the Szczecin-Swinioujscie port complex put numerous remarks to Kazimierz Cypryniak on the subject of the introduction of and respect for the stockyard worker's card.

PAP VIEWS 'ALTERATIONS' OF NEW PZPR DRAFT STATUTE

LD062316 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 6 Jul 81

["The New PZPR Statute--Democracy and Centralization"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jul (PAP)--The PZPR, its members, party organizations, party organs and their executive bodies are guided in their activity by Lenin's norms of party life. The main principles of the internal life of the PZPR are democratic centralism and intraparty democracy. Their observance in the practice of the party's functioning is a necessary condition for ideological and political cohesion, and also for the unity of the actions of the party, the draft of the new PZPR statute says.

Organizational and legal guarantees of intraparty democracy and democratic centralism are one of the most substantial and fundamental alterations to the PZPR statute. It guarantees the practical implementation of such inherent features of democracy as the confidentiality of elections of all party organs and the party leadership, the correlation between them, the party apparatus and primary party organizations, collegiality of the work of the party leadership at the same time as the preservation of the individual responsibility of its separate members for decisions made as well as their realization, the right to make decisions in accordance with competence, the openness of party life, the right of each party member to free discussion and criticism at party forums and to the evaluation of his work and conduct, and also the work and conduct of other party members and the activity of the party leadership at all levels.

It should be stressed that the draft charter does not express an aspiration for an unambiguous, hard formalization of the relationship between democracy and centralism. This, moreover, is an impossible and unnecessary thing. These two principles are applied according to Leninist norms of party life. They form a definite, flexible organizational picture, guaranteeing the party a coordination of freedom of discussion with preciseness of action, based on the only democratic principle of making the minority subservient to the decisions of the majority. In such conditions democracy does not allow centralism to turn into a bureaucratic dictatorship; centralism puts a brake on democracy on the road to anarchy.

The aim of the changes being introduced into the party's life was illuminated by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, during the work of the Congress Commission, when he said: It is extremely essential that there should function simultaneously in the party profound democracy and democratic centralism, capable of mobilizing all party members around one program, around the line of countering the present difficulties and creating conditions to ensure that there should not be a repetition of the errors and distortions of the past.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON GROMYKO'S VISIT, TALKS

LD070830 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 7 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (PAP)--Commenting on the results of the visit to Warsaw by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, TRYBUNA LUDU says:

The tested unity and cooperation between our fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties--the PZPR and the CPSU--and also the alliance and all-round cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union are the cornerstone of Poland's foreign policy, and the guarantee of the security of Polish borders and of the people's independent existence. Polish-Soviet relations, however, are not only of a bilateral significance; they also have a broader status in European politics, having a direct bearing on the correlation of forces in the sensitive area of our continent where the line of contact between both social systems and military groupings passes.

In such a situation the Soviet Union must show and does show an interest in Poland's trustworthiness as an ally and as a partner in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and also in the active role fulfilled by Poland until now in the policy of detente. This was fully confirmed by the friendly visit to Warsaw by Comrade Andrey Gromyko, the outstanding Soviet statesman, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

In the eyes of our parties and peoples, and also international public opinion, the Warsaw talks reconfirmed that People's Poland and the Soviet Union will strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries, will promote effective cooperation within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, and will also come out against attempts by imperialism to conduct ideological and other forms of subversion against the socialist countries.

In its commentary "Important Friendly Visit," the Army paper ZOLNIER WOLNOSCI says: Minister Gromyko's visit has aroused the particular interest not only of Polish public opinion, in connection with situation in which the Soviet politician visited Polish [word indistinct]. The significance of the Warsaw visit by Minister Gromyko goes beyond the bounds of a normal diplomatic visit. One must read with great attention the phrases of the joint communique.

The communique--the commentary stresses--is a decisive demonstration of the solidarity between our states and of the indestructibility of the Polish-Soviet alliance, despite the calculations of our common enemies.

Phrases contained within the joint communique expressing a united position on the key political issues of the modern world are a concrete example of the international solidarity uniting the Polish People's Republic with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. This particularly concerns the joint striving to ease world tension, to ensure peace and security for all peoples, and to halt the arms race and bring about disarmament.

The fact that the communique stresses the common position of the Polish People's Republic and the USSR on the question of ensuring peace in Europe is especially important for Polish public opinion, notes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The results of minister Gromyko's Warsaw talks will undoubtedly disappoint all those enemies of Poland and of the Soviet Union who were forecasting "Soviet intervention" in Poland and also stubbornly trying to drive a wedge between our countries. The results of Minister Gromyko's talks have confirmed the indestructibility of the Polish-Soviet alliance.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY on Visit

LD061541 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jul (PAP)--Commenting on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's visit to Warsaw, the United Peasant Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY said:

"Our friends confirmed once again that, despite their doubts as to the credibility of Poland as an ally and partner, despite their contemporary political life and despite their open concern over the future destiny of socialism in Poland, the USSR continues to trust that the Poles will have enough strength and prudence to successfully solve all their problems by themselves.

"Presumably the head of Soviet diplomacy, member of the close [as recieved] Soviet party and state leadership and the man with a great prestige in this leadership, did not avoid discussing difficult subjects in his talks with Polish politicians and that he did not conceal the concern already voiced in the CPSU CC's letter. Nevertheless, the visit itself and its course testify to the fact that the USSR tries to better understand the meaning and the reasons for the Polish renewal and to believe more in Poland's assurances about her invariable fidelity to her friendship and alliances.

"We voice our satisfaction over the fact that the high-ranking Soviet guest once again assured in an unequivocal manner that the USSR is interested in the durability of the socialist, strong and stable Poland, being a credible partner of the world and a reliable link of the socialist community, and playing a positive role in consolidating European security and thus world peace", DZIENNIK LUDOWY said.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON POLITICAL, CLASS STRUGGLE

LD061700 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jul 81

["Act Boldly and Consistently"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jul (PAP)--This is the title of a commentary published in the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in which Norbert Michta writes:

The political and class struggle is being waged not only within individual countries but, at the same time, on an international scale as well. Our enemies of various kinds are seeking publicly, or in a more or less camouflaged manner, to call in question, or even ignore, the contents of the latest letter from the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the PZPR Central Committee. This concerns, above all, that part of the letter which speaks about the activities by anticommunist and counterrevolutionary groupings which threaten socialism. The enemies simply deny the existence of such forces in our country.

The independent self-governing trade union Solidarity, as regards its genealogy and its main current, is an organization of working people, but its various executive organs have been penetrated intentionally by activists from KOR-KSS [Social Self-Defense Committee]--activists, more often than not with petty-bourgeois origins, as for instance Michnik or Kuron. In Solidarity they perform the function of consultants and experts, but their main objective is the satisfaction of their own political aspirations, which are entirely in contradiction to the interests of socialism in Poland.

The letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee, which resulted from a sense of concern for the fate of socialism in our country, and also the 11th plenum of our party, produced a new and strong impetus for a more consistent implementation of the course of renewal within the framework of Marxism-Leninism, for a decisive rebuff to all anticommunist and counterrevolutionary forces and for the reinforcement of Poland's economic and ideological ties with other socialist countries.

The time has come to act boldly and consistently in order to implement the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in all walks of life. The approaching ninth extraordinary congress of the party demands that such action be accelerated.

PORT WORKERS DECLARE 'WARNING STRIKE' 8 JULY

LD062038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] In recent months we have not had too many calm days, and now another strike is threatening. Here is a report from Gdansk:

Today, in the port offices a meeting took place between the government side and Solidarity concerning the port workers' charter.

Talks lasting many hours did not bring favorable results. At the conclusion of the talks the National Coordinating Commission of port workers of NSZZ Solidarity issued a statement which reads that, in accordance with the workforces decision of 5 June 1981 concerning protest action, and the statement of the National Consultative Commission, on 8 July this year a warning strike will be declared from 1000-1100 in all Polish ports and enterprises of port workers.

More on Proposed Strike

NC262259 Paris AFP in English 2254 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (AFP)--The 40,000 dockworkers of Gdansk, Gdynia and Scszecin, Poland's largest ports on the Baltic, have scheduled a one-hour warning strike tomorrow (Wednesday) in their effort to gain salary increases and better conditions, Gdansk port authorities said last night.

The decision was made after failure of negotiations between the director of the Maritime Economy Office, Stanislaw Bejger, and representatives of the Solidarity confederation, including union head Lech Walesa.

Port workers threaten a full-scale strike next Friday if their demands are not satisfied.

NATIONAL AIRLINE PREPARES WARNING STRIKE

NC070921 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (AFP)--The employees of LOT, Poland's national airline, were today beginning preparations for a four-hour warning strike on Thursday, union sources said here.

The decision to go onto strike "countdown" today came in a resolution adopted yesterday by the airline's branch of the independent trade union Solidarity.

The dispute is over the transport minister's refusal to ratify the staff's choice for new managing director of the airline. And the union warned that if the problem is not resolved, Thursday's warning strike will be followed up by a full-scale one on July 24.

On May 27 LOT's staff elected 37-year-old Bronislaw Klimaszewski to head the airline--one of the first elections in Poland of a managing director by employees.

Turning down the choice three weeks later, the transport minister told the union that the election was "not consistent with existing regulations, nor even with the proposed legislation bill on self-management in industry". He also said that "the elected managing director's qualifications were insufficient for the post".

Mr Klimaszewski, who was one of four candidates for the post, is currently deputy head of the airline's sales department and a member of the Polish Workers' Party.

SOLIDARITY REGIONAL ELECTIONS IN KOSZALIN REPORTED

LD061808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Wlodzimierz Komarski dispatch]

[Text] The second session of the first general congress of NSZZ Solidarity regional delegates in Koszalin Voivodship went on for 2 days. The congress completed the first temporary stage of the union's activities in the region. It is necessary to recall that during the first round 2 weeks ago the electoral procedure was decided upon and the list of candidates to the authorities and delegates to the national congress of Solidarity were drawn up. Next, elections took place in all the seven electoral districts. One hundred people presented themselves as candidates to the authorities of the region. As a result of Saturday's elections 55 people were elected to the authorities of the region. Pawel Michalak, chairman of the works commission of the Koszalin [word indistinct] was elected chairman of the board of Solidarity of the Koszalin Voivodship. In view of the fact that the outgoing interim board has not received a vote accepting its report, and moreover, many issues remain to be settled, among others, the elections of delegates to the congress, it has been decided to convene the third round of the general assembly on 17 July.

SOLIDARITY MEETINGS END IN GDYNIA, BYDGOSZCZ

LD070835 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] In Gdynia and Bydgoszcz, meetings of Solidarity delegates from Gdansk and Bydgoszcz regions have ended. The Gdansk delegates adopted a resolution rejecting the government's draft bills on enterprises and on workers' self-management of state enterprises.

On the last day of debates, five candidates were proposed for chairmanship of the board of Gdansk region, including Lech Walesa. The results of the election will be known after the second stage of a general meeting which has been scheduled for 13-14 July.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY PROTESTS SOLIDARITY ARTICLE

LD061650 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Szczecin: The PZPR works committee at the Polish Steamship Company [PZM] has held a plenum. The plenum discussed proposals made at a debate on the draft PZPR statute and on the programmatic assumptions for the Ninth PZPR Congress. Marian Otawa, a PZM delegate to the congress, will submit these comments and proposals to the ninth party congress. In the second part of the plenum the publishing activities of the Solidarity works committee were discussed and a resolution was passed protesting the publication of unverified information and defamations against the Polish authorities, against our party, against the principles of our international aliances and against Polish dignity. Our protest is all the stronger, the resolution says, because such things are taking place in the PZM Solidarity works committee's news bulletin which is published in our enterprise.

An article was published in the June issue of this bulletin entitled: "Comments on the Methods and Techniques of PZPR Dealings With All Cells in the Community Which Are Independent of That Organization." We officially declare that the contents of that article have never served as guidelines for party activities, neither in our enterprise nor in the Szczecin Voivodship party echelons whose members are also representatives of the PZM party organization.

In view of all this and of the fact that this material was officially denounced in the Szczecin press, we express profound regret that such unverified and harmful texts appear in the Solidarity news bulletin at our works; especially since they strike at the traditional unity of the PZM workforce. Unfortunately, this testifies to a profound lack of social awareness on the part of the leadership of our Solidarity works commission and a resolute reluctance concerning the real process of renewal in our country, a process which is impossible without national reconciliation and social peace.

[Signed] The PZM PZPR works committee.

COMMENTARY ON FRIENDSHIP TIES WITH SOVIET UNION

Worker's Letter

LD041052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Commentary by Jan (Podowski)]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, a letter arrived at our editorial office from Mr (Artur Holaj), a worker from Krakow. This letter stands out because of its particular warmth and profound sincerity. In it, Mr (Holaj) tackles many of the most important problems of current Polish reality. It would be worth quoting in its entirety but our time is limited, so I will cite an excerpt only: I would like there to be included with every statement on solidarity, justice, renewal, party, planning and so on, the words: friendship with the Soviet Union. So much blood was spilled together that one could say with a clear conscience: friendship must never be allowed to die.

Mr (Holaj) wrote that letter last November, but only sent it to the editorial office now because he thought, justifying it by the class instinct so characteristic of the Polish worker, that the time had come to speak out strongly about matters of Polish-Soviet friendship. He was undoubtedly shocked, although he does not say so in the letter, by the reports on the brutish desecration of the graves of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives in the struggle for Poland's freedom on our Polish soil. These sporadic but nonetheless shameful facts have aroused the protest of the whole of Polish society, regardless of the ideological and political differences of opinion which still divide us.

In the discussion now going on before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the Congress Commission team is concerned with the party's numerous recommendations from its individual organizations. They show eloquently that PZPR members see the urgent need for a broader discussion of problems of cooperation between our party and the CPSU on all the most important aspects. This is happening because the awareness is becoming established, not only among party members but throughout society as a whole, that the most important reasons for the current socioeconomic crisis in Poland must include the following phenomena of the seventies: in the ideological sphere, the transgression of Leninist norms in [words indistinct] of the party and its leadership, and in the economic sphere, the neglect of and weakening of economic cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries and the progressive reorientation toward basing the economy on cooperation and aid from the Western capitalist states.

This was counter to the ideological principles of our party. We talk today about a return to the sources of Marxism-Leninism. In the awareness of the Polish working class, a considerable number of whom are young people, brought up in People's Poland, the Leninist canon on the unity of patriotism and internationalism is embedded for ever. This was expressed in the letter cited at the beginning of the commentary, from Krakow worker (Artur Holaj). And it must be added that in the life of the Polish nation and the Soviet nation, over the past 50 years, many irrevocable factors of historic significance have taken place:

The joint struggle and victory over Hitlerism; the aid of the Soviet Union in the most difficult period of rebuilding the country after war's destruction; post-war economic cooperation; Poland's part in the Warsaw Treaty; our nation's return to the western territories; and the safeguarding of the achieved borders by the whole might of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

These are all facts which must always be remembered. From them there result the important tasks, currently being put forward in our party, of tightening cooperation with the fraternal parties, especially with the party of Lenin, which [word indistinct] enormous experience of revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice.

TRYBUNA LUDU Article Cited

LD041102 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 4 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul (PAP)--W. Kedaj writes about Polish-Soviet friendship in an article for TRYBUNA LUDU:

Specific facts, the authenticity of which can be verified, are the best basis for conceptions, including those which are well known to everybody and which have taken deep root in the public mind. This assertion, particularly in the current situation, can be applied to the sphere of Polish-Soviet relations, our friendship and cooperation. Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke on Wednesday about a concrete yardstick of this friendship at the opening of the 35th CEMA session.

In recent weeks we have repeatedly written about examples of this aid--the total value of which has already exceeded $4.2 billion since August 1980 as W. Kedaj points out. The increased aid understanding and support from the USSR in the surmounting of our difficulties, which we want to solve by means of socialist renewal, are the most vivid manifestation of understanding of Polish-Soviet cooperation as a genuine and durable value. It is also confirmation of the fact that this alliance is in keeping with the vital interests of the Polish people since it is a guarantee of our sovereignty and our prosperous development. It is, finally, proof that in the spirit of this alliance and for the sake of its strengthening the USSR has an interest in the existence of a strong and stable Poland, a Poland which is a partner worthy of trust.

This leads to the logical conclusion that there continues to be an integral connection between progress on the path of socialist renewal and the defense and strengthening of our alliances.

Awareness of these historical facts has shaped the real way of thinking of most Poles. As a link in the community of socialist countries Poland fully understands its role in the strengthening of European security. With absolute consistency Poland wishes to remain a meaningful factor for peace and cooperation on our continent and throughout the world. The entire course of Polish postwar history shows that it is precisely Polish-Soviet friendship which gives Poland an opportunity to develop activity and initiative which contribute to the strengthening of peace. Such a Poland, which enjoys prestige in the world, is also needed by the Soviet Union. It is worth recalling, the author writes, that Poland gave full support to the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world, regarding that document as being at one with the traditions of Polish international policy.

The events in Poland are not taking place in international isolation and because of this they are capable of arousing the justifiable concern of the allies. Proof of this was the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee. That letter was a manifestation of true friendship and of a conviction that Poland will win back its international credibility through its own efforts and through socialist renewal.

Press on Soviet Understanding

LD031042 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 3 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (PAP)--In a commentary published in the trade union paper GLOS PRACY entitled "Atmosphere of Internal Security," Stanislaw Kisiecki writes in part:

There have been many discussions in Poland recently in which the correctness of the line of political settlement of conflicts has been confirmed. At the same time, the conviction--important from a social political point of view--has been more and more clearly expressed that problems can only be solved in an atmosphere of calm and internal security. However, there are still signs that extremist forces are striving to worsen the internal situation in Poland, that their spokesmen are proclaiming unbalanced, if not provocative, opinions on the role of the party and its political significance in the system of power, are sowing distrust of the internal law and order forces, and are pushing the trade unions toward political action.

It may be considered that the most dangerous hotbeds of tension have been liquidated in Poland. But it is all the more important to take all measures to ensure that they do not again flare up dangerously.

We should consider creating conditions for the development of a social movement aimed at helping us out of the crisis, in which the powerful force of the trade unions would join, as one of the most important current national and socialist tasks.

Frantiszek (?Nito) contributes to ZYCIE WARSZAWY an article entitled "Guarantees of Friendship" on the high-principled Polish-Soviet friendship and how it is displayed at the present difficult time for Poland. The author recalls the selfless aid from the Soviet Union, stressing that this should not be seen as the result of cold-blooded calculation; it follows from principles which demand precisely such activity.

The author also argues that the Soviet Union, in spite of issuing repeated sharp critical statements, does understand the nature and sense of the Polish renewal. This attitude is not a result of pressure from the Western countries, but shows the political wisdom of the Soviet party and state leadership.

Zgorzelec Treaty Anniversary

LD060900 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 6 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jul (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU carries a commentary on the 31st anniversary of the Zgorzelec Treaty.

The paper stresses that the treaty has contributed to the consolidation of the political and territorial order in Europe established in Potsdam.

TRYBUNA LUDU continues: "Our common ally, a socialist power--the Soviet Union--is the mainstay of the defense coalition, the Warsaw Treaty. Its nuclear missile might combined with the forces of the other Warsaw Treaty members constitutes the tested shield of security and inviolability of our frontiers. This must be taken into consideration by the revisionist forces west of the Laba which dream about reconstruction of the German Reich within the 1937 frontiers, at the cost of sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic, Polish and Soviet territories."

"The Soviet Union was and remains the principal force guaranteeing the security of our frontiers.

"This must be born in mind when drawing historical reflections on the Zgorzelec Treaty signed 31 years ago. This is ever so important at the time of international tensions particularly as NATO is escalating its arms spiral. This must be remembered in situations when domestic and external forces are trying to undermine our alliances with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, acts aimed against the basic Polish national and state reasons," the daily concluded.

DOBROSIELSKI COMMENTS ON WESTERN INTERFERENCE

DW071007 Cologne Deutschland Network in German to East and West Germany 1045 GMT 6 Jul 81

["Excerpt" from reporter Fink interview with Marian Dobrosielski, Polish undersecretary of state, in Warsaw; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the West developments in Poland are naturally being followed with great attention. Would you say that one could even speak of some sort of Western interference in Polish affairs?

[Answer] Unfortunately, yes. I wrote many months ago here in Warsaw and said that at the Madrid conference that it is not governments, but certain forces as well as the mass media, which are interfering. Unfortunately, I must say that the many statements on the situation in Poland have certainly not been helpful, and many of them--I do not say all, but many--bear some elements of interference in our internal affairs. They tried to tell us what we should and should not do. Warnings, for example, that the government should not apply force are ridiculous because the party and the government clearly said from the very beginning that we will solve these problems only with political means. That was a kind of umbrella for the extremist forces who due to such Western statements considered our basic approach to be one of weakness and of support for the extremist and antisocialist forces.

I also want to say that unfortunately the situation in Poland has been and sometimes still is being used for purposes which contradict the vital interests of our foreign policy. We are for detente, cooperation, disarmament and dialogue. The situation in Poland was used to support the attempt to considerably step up armament, which I consider most absurd. In short, there was an attempt to make Poland an object and not a subject of the international situation. That completely contradicts our basic approach and, I believe, the interests of all Europeans as well.

JABLONSKI CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON 4 JULY CELEBRATION

LD050708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Today is the 205th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the document that inaugurated the history of the United States as an independent and sovereign state. Independence Day is the American national festival. On this occasion, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a congratulatory telegram to President Ronald Reagan.

AMERICAN BANKS' ATTITUDE TOWARD DEBTS REVIEWED

LD060810 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] New York, 5 Jul (PAP)--PAP correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki writes, in part:

A meeting of representatives of about 60 American commercial banks was held in the New York Bankers Trust Company on 2 July at which there was no agreement reached on the issue of extending the repayment period from $2.7 billion in Polish debts.

Poland is obliged to repay this sum to Western banks before the end of the current year. The next meeting of the American banks will be held this week.

In connection with this, the New York TIMES writes, in particular, that the bankers' meeting has "made it its aim to take a vote on the matter of the compromise arrived at a month ago between European bankers and the American committee on the question of Polish indebtedness."

The essence of the American stand consists of putting the brakes on all agreements concerning the prolongation of the repayment of the debts until the end of this year, when, it is hoped, Poland's political situation will be more stabilized. The Americans feel that Poland, given the present political destabilization, cannot obligate itself to long-term actions.

American bankers assert that the majority of European bankers agree with them, but that the latter cannot directly act against the pressures of their own governments. The negative platform of the American banks, which remain in the minority, gives the Europeans a lever to help them dodge such pressures. Poland cannot now come up with $2.7 billion. It has not even paid off hundreds of millions of dollars as partial payments, but as the bankers assert, is "more or less" keeping up with interest payments.

JARUZELSKI RETURNS HOME FROM CEMA SESSION

LD022218 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jul (PAP)--Poland's Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski returned home late afternoon today from Sofia, where he was attending the 35th CEMA session.

Commentary Views CEMA Session

LD061708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Commentary by Warsaw Radio editor Karol Szendzielorz]

[Text] When we were speaking on Friday morning about the CEMA session we could base our views only on the speeches made by the premiers, mainly on the speeches made by our premier and the Soviet premier. Today we know that this session was really a working session and that all of the most important issues for the entire socialist community were discussed.

The pride of place was given to the issue of fuels and energy. Premier Jaruzelski, as well as other premiers, called it item number one. This is linked with the fact that the development of an economy involves the consumption of energy and that for some countries it is very much a matter of energy consumption. [Words indistinct] and we cannot buy crude on the hard currency market.

When one reads the communique attentively, and the full text of the communique was published by the press only today, one notices that the coordination of plans is referred to as a goal to be achieved. This means that the 5-year plan, for instance, has not been fully coordinated so far and this is connected with the difficulties experienced, for instance, by Poland in the implementation of previously agreed supplies, above all, of coal, but also of copper, sulphur, and so on.

Polish issues were discussed in unofficial talks on the periphery of the Sofia conference. The program which is being prepared in Poland for getting out of the crisis was one of these topics. Our partners expect precise information on the subject. But how can we supply precise information when we do not know ourselves how to get out of this crisis?

The offer made by Deputy Premier Jagielski concerning the possibility of utilizing our production capacity was very carefully examined although no decision has been reached so far.

It concerns our production potential. We offer to pay for raw materials supplied with our production. Such a possibility exists. Another matter is to utilize the reserves of machines and equipment existing in Poland, equipment bought by us previously and which we cannot use at present.

Clearly, the point is to make these machines produce goods. Since we do not use them, perhaps other countries would have a chance to do so. [Words indistinct] very difficult matter. We bought these appliances with our development plans in mind. Other countries may prefer other technology, other makes and so on.

Anyway, when somebody familiar with economic matters reads the communique on the Sofia conference he must notice that it was not a smooth session, that it was not a session meant to make a good impression on the outside world and that it was really a working session which could also prove beneficial for Poland.

During the press conference the following question was asked: Has CEMA prepared a comprehensive program of help for Poland? The reply by Fadeyev was "no" and that help for Poland was, above all, subject to bilateral agreements between Poland and other partners from the socialist community.

Therefore, from our point of view it was an important session and I think that it was important also from the point of view of the community as a whole.

REPORTAGE ON NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Czyrek, Audu Hold Talks

LD022338 Warsaw PAP in English 1441 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jul (PAP)--Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Professor Ishaya Audu came on an official visit to Poland today at the invitation of the Polish foreign minister.

Poland is linked with Nigeria, Africa's most populous and economically highly developed country, by relations of good cooperation in economy. Relations with the government of that country have also been favourably developing. Both sides hope that the present visit of the head of Nigerian diplomacy to Poland, to last till Saturday, July 4, will contribute to further development of these relations.

The Nigerian guest was greeted by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the Warsaw airport, bedecked with national flags of both countries.

Present were also ambassadors of Poland to Nigeria and Nigeria to Poland--Witold Jurasz and Lawrence Apalara Fabunm' respectively.

Minister Ishaya Audu visited today the Old Town, the historical and most beautiful part of Warsaw. He also laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

This afternoon, plenary talks chaired by Jozef Czyrek and Ishaya Audu got underway, following a meeting held by the two heads of diplomacy.

The talks between the Foreign Minister of Nigeria Professor Ishaya Audu and the Foreign Minister of Poland Jozef Czyrek on certain international issues were characterized by a far-going convergence of opinions. Particular concern about the increase of world tension was expressed and a need for active counter-action against this phenomenon was stressed.

Discussing bilateral relations, both ministers accentuated their constant development, dating back to the declaration of independence by Nigeria. In a statement delivered for Polish television Ishaya Audu declared that he had come to Poland with the hope of strengthening the ties between his country and Poland.

More on Talks

LD041008 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (PAP)--Friday 3 July was the second day of the head of Nigeria's diplomacy, Professor Ishaya Audu's visit to Poland. Today the Nigerian foreign minister was received by President of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski. The talks focused on international issues of mutual interest and on problems connected with the further development of Polish-Nigerian co-operation. The Nigerian guest was also received by Poland's Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Problems of Polish-Nigerian co-operation in economy, science and technology in particular were discussed.

Ishaya Audu also paid a visit to the Polish Sejm (parliament). Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa who briefed the guest on the current activity of Poland's supreme state authority and invited Professor Audu to listen to the Sejm plenary debate. [sentence as received] Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek participated in the meeting at the Sejm's seat.

On Friday morning at the Polish Foreign Ministry a second and final round of plenary talks, chaired by the two foreign ministers was held. The talks were centred on bilateral relations the state and development perspectives of which were discussed. The co-operation was described as reciprocally fruitful. After reviewing its hitherto results and acknowledging still existing mutual needs it was asserted that there remain considerable possibilities of broadening co-operation in many fields. Minister Audu pointed to the strong chances that Polish specialists and enterprises have in as far as their participation in the construction of Nigeria's new capital, Abuja is concerned.

In reference to the participation of Poland in the implementation of Nigeria's new economic plan for the years 1981-1985 in the field of investments both sides confirmed that they were determined to fully implement the provisions of the Polish-Nigerian mixed commission at its latest session in April this year. Co-operation in science and technology will still remain an important domain of bilateral relations, particularly in the case of personnel education.

In the afternoon the Nigerian chief of diplomacy met with journalists. During the meeting, the minister evaluated his visit stating that it was a manifestation of well developing contacts, particularly in trade, scientific, technological and experts' exchange. We count on the Poles, Minister Audu declared, because we have (?a lot of) experience resulting from their work.

The Nigerian guest also mentioned some international issues and expressed his satisfaction on account of the existing convergence, or even identity of Nigerian and Polish stand on certain problems concerning peace and disarmament.

Later in the afternoon, Professor Audu left for Krakow.

Nigerian Visitor Departs

LD042137 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul (PAP)--Nigerian Foreign Minister Professor Ishaya Audu today wound up his official visit to Poland, which he paid at the invitation of the Polish foreign minister.

On Friday and Saturday the Nigerian foreign minister stayed in the city of Krakow, where he saw the art collection of the Wawel Castle, Krakow's old market square, the altar by medieval Polish sculptor Wit Stwosz at St Mary's Church, the medieval market hall, and the Jagiellonian University. When visiting the university, Minister Audu showed interest in the history of that oldest Polish higher school.

After returning to Warsaw, the Nigerian foreign minister left Poland this afternoon.

PAP Reports on Talks

LD052335 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jul (PAP)--At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Mr Jozef Czyrek, the minister of external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Professor Ishaya Audu, paid an official visit to Poland from 2 to 4 July 1981.

Talks between Minister Jozef Czyrek and Minister Ishaya Audu were held in the atmosphere of sincere friendship in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding. The talks were focused on the present state and prospects for the development of relations between Poland and Nigeria as well as on major international problems, particularly those concerning Africa and Europe.

While expressing satisfaction at the commendable results achieved through the various political contacts already existing, they recognized the need for developing them.

The ministers noted with the particular satisfaction that economic co-operation has been developing steadily.

They discussed further possibilities of broad expansion of co-operation, including Polish participation in the implementation of Nigeria's development plan for 1981-85. Both sides attached special importance to the need to transfer Polish skills and technology to Nigerians through continued and increased employment of suitable Polish experts, as required, in the various fields of the Nigerian economy.

Both ministers expressed their grave concern over the atmosphere of growing tensions in international relations and over increasing armaments.

The Nigerian minister expressed appreciation for the continued efforts of Poland toward creating favourable conditions for security in Europe.

In discussing the issues pertaining to dangerous hotbeds of tension, both ministers expressed particular concern over the highly-charged situation in the Middle East, caused by the aggressive activity of Israel. They came out in favour of a comprehensive resolution of the conflict and emphasized that it was a necessary condition that Israel should completely withdraw from occupied Arab lands and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the formation of their own state.

Both parties emphasized the role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving important world issues and decided in favour of the strengthening of the unity of this movement.

Ministers of foreign affairs of Poland and Nigeria viewed the situation in Africa, in particular the situation in the south of this continent. They welcomed the victory of the people of Zimbabwe as an important step towards elimination of remnants of colonialism in Africa and they expressed confidence that this country, in conditions of independence, will strengthen its national unity and construct its state in the spirit of social progress.

Both parties denounced the criminal policy of apartheid, led by the racist regime of the South African Republic, paid due homage to the fighters for human dignity in South Africa, and called for increasing resolute international efforts aimed at early winning of independence and justice by native population of South Africa.

As regards the question of Namibia, both ministers reiterated that SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] is the sole, genuine representative of the Namibian people and emphasized that no positive attitude can [word indistinct] towards any formula of Namibia's independence without taking this fact into consideration. In this context they voiced for an early implementation of resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement on the independence of Namibia. They empahsized that economic sanctions should be applied in order to exert international pressure for making the South African Republic withdraw from illegally occupied Namibia.

The parties condemned the various attempts to destabilize the internal political situation and constitutional governments of Angola and Mozambique. They particularly condemned the bandit assaults by South Africa.

Both parties pointed to the important role played by the Organization of African Unity in the resolution of the burning issues in Africa. In this context minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic noted the significant role of [word indistinct] this organization in particular in the organisation of the 1st economic summit of the Organisation of African Unity, which in its Lagos action plan laid foundations for full economic emancipation of African countries.

Youth Paper on Talks

LD060928 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jul (PAP)--The visit to Poland of Nigeria's foreign minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, and its results, confirm the theory that there exist prospects for fruitful and mutually profitable cooperation between states having different economic and social systems. The Nigerian minister's visit also proves that the Polish-Nigerian cooperation programme, which has been carried on for a number of years now, continues to develop favourably. It is being considerably stimulated by both countries' large economic potentials and the mutual sympathy between both nations, wrote the Polish youth paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

The Polish and Nigerian economies are complementary in fields like fishing, coal mining, electrification, and geological survey, with bright prospects for future cooperation. There is a good chance that Poland will have a share in implementing Nigeria's 1981-85 development plan in projects like the construction of the new capital, Abuja. The transfer of technologies and the training of Nigerian personnel by Polish specialists are fields of special importance. Two thousand Polish experts, including high-ranking scientists, are working in Nigeria already.

The Polish-Nigerian talks showed a convergence of views on many basic international issues. Both sides expressed their anxiety in connection with rising international tension. Naturally, Africa was an important subject during the talks. Like Poland, Nigeria staunchly condemns the RSA's [Republic of South Africa] racist policy towards its own black population, the population in illegally occupied Namibia and South African armed raids in Angola and Mozambique.

The visit to Poland of Nigeria's minister of foreign affairs started a new chapter in the relations between both states. It gave them a new boost and will doubtless make them more diverse, said SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

UK DELAYING TRANSFER OF GENERAL SIKORSKI'S REMAINS

LD301850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The British Government has still not made a decision on the issue of agreeing to the transfer to Poland of the ashes of Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski. A statement on this subject was made in the form of a written reply by British Home Secretary William Whitelaw to a question by a member of Parliament.

It emerges from the statement that it will not be possible to transfer the remains of General Sikorski to Poland on the 38th anniversary of his tragic death on 4 July.

In accordance with a British law concerning funerals, dating back to the last century, the transfer of buried human remains in any form is a crime without the agreement of the home secretary or without the fulfillment of conditions he might set. Minister Whitelaw stated that he is at present not convinced that the appropriate criteria have been fulfilled to make it possible for him to deal with the Polish request.

In connection with this decision the Polish Embassy in London has issued a statement expressing the conviction that the matter will be resolved in accordance with the expectations of the Polish nation, and regretting that the ceremony of transferring the General's ashes cannot take place until 1 September--the anniversary of the Hitlerite invasion against Poland.

Embassy Statement

LD302131 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Jun 81

["Extensive excerpt" of statement by Polish Embassy in London issued on 30 June]

[Text] The home secretary of Great Britain was unable to make a positive decision in the matter of agreeing on the exhumation of the remains of Polish Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armed Forces Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski on a date which would have made it possible to bury the ashes in Wawel Castle on 4 July. We believe that the home secretary requires more time to weigh up all the aspects of the matter in order to make a correct decision. All the necessary legal documents required by law and demanded by the Home Office of Great Britain have already been submitted. We believe that, for instance, September, the anniversary of the Hitlerite invasion against Poland, would be an important reminder of the cause for which Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski fought and for which he died.

Open Letter to UK Ambassador

LD042326 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul (PAP)--The Polish evening paper KURIER POLSKI has issued an open letter to British Ambassador in Poland [words indistinct] in which it said that "the life and struggle of Gen. Sikorski earned him a noble resting place in the pantheon of Polish national heroes in the vaults of the Wawel Cathedral in Krakow. This is the greatest wish of the whole Polish nation--of all Poles, representatives of all the social strata and milieus, regardless of their world outlook.

"This common wish is supported by the authority of all the political forces and the supreme hierarchy of the Polish Catholic Church.

It is hard for us to accept the fact the Government of the United Kingdon of Great Britain, [word indistinct] to formal reasons which are obscure to the Polish community, has so far declined to agree to return Gen. Sikorski's ashes to Poland. We deeply believe that our appeal, supported by the collective voice of our r. .ders, will meet with understanding and amity of the nation which your excellency represents in Poland, thus strengthening the ties of Polish-British friendship. We believe that this is not a singular appeal," the paper has stated.

General Sikorski Praised

LD042354 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul .)--"The Polish community solemnly celebrates Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski's 100th b .day and the 38th anniversary of the tragic death of that great man and politician who stayed alive in the national memory as a supreme commander and prime minister of .he Polish Government in exile, "wrote Colonel Piotr Zaron in the Polish [words indistinct] today.

"Despite opposition from some ministers of his cabinet, General Sikorski, having at heart the political realism and Polish reason d'etat, helped to finalize the normalisation of Polish-Soviet relations.

"His activity between October 1939 and July 1943 placed him among statesmen and politicians of a big format, always able and ready for greatest efforts in the name of the struggle for independence of motherland.

"In the hardest times of Poland's national existence Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski held the banner of independence for his homeland. He carried on his shoulders the burden of responsibility for the preservation of the Polish statehood in the eyes of the world when Poland's national existence faced the threat of death. In those dramatic months and years he symbolized the spirit of resistance and persistent struggle of the Polish nation. This has earned him lasting glory, and his name belongs to the entire Polish nation."

COMMISSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM PLAN

LD050450 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (PAP)--Poland's Economic Reform Commission discussed today a new draft version of the reform which, together with the bills on state enterprise and factory personnel self-management, would soon be issued as an official document for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress.

The draft version, entitled "The Lines of the Economic Reform", may be viewed as a kind of constitution of the Polish economy as considerable stress has been placed in it on the general economic mechanisms in a broad socio-political context. For instance, one of the statements says that social ownership of the means of production is the basis of Poland's socialist system but, simultaneously, it is emphasized that versatility is a durable feature of our economy.

The authors of "The Economic Lines" have univocally supported the thesis that the restoration of the Polish economy would require a transformation in the entire system of the state's institutions. One proposal calls for reduction of the state administration to a necessary minimum, and for adjusting its tasks and competence to the letter of self-management of economic enterprises.

Presenting the new principles of economic activity, the authors of the draft tried to determine the role of the PUWP in economy, and the function of the other political parties, trade unions, the Council of Ministers, the Planning Commission, ministers, the Sejm and other representative organs.

According to one idea the party should not intervene with planning decisions and current management. It may influence on them, above all, by working out strategic developmental concepts or by discussing the issues with representative bodies. The draft augurs a rise in prestige of the Sejm and other organs of representation as well as self-governed organizations. It also accepted the proposal to form a permanent committee of economic experts at the Sejm that would have powers to work out new alternative versions of the plan.

The authors of the draft have displayed a moderate approach to the most significant issue for the reform, that is the question of how to harmonize the principle of central planning and market mechanism--the solution: "As much planning as needed, and as much of the market as possible". It has been accepted that the reform will be carried out comprehensively and in as short a time as possible. In the fourth quarter of this year the first solutions of the reform will be put into practice, and in 1982 new economic instruments will be mastered.

PGR'S CHANGING TO NEW ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL SYSTEM

WA070910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jun 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] The press conference of the government spokesman, hosted by editor Jozef Barecki, was held on 22 June and was entirely devoted to agricultural and food problems and also rural issues. Information was presented by the Minister of Food Industry and Purchases Prof Jan Zaleski, the undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Agriculture, Prof Zdzislaw Grochowski, and also the representative of the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs, adviser to the minister, Marek Piatkowski.

As of 1 July [1981] the State Agricultural Farms (PGR), as the first economic organization in the country, are changing over to a new economic-finance system. It is based on the departure from the centralist, multi-level system of management. The Central Board is being abolished as of that date and the voivodship associations by the end of the year. The enterprises themselves will establish the structure of production and will themselves finance investments from profits. They will be bound by the same prices as the other producers--in procurement and in purchases. They will benefit from the uniform system--in all of agriculture--of credits and will, like everyone else, be taxed.

The PGR--enterprises and combines--will establish their own associations. The council of the association will carry out service functions vis-a-vis the PGR.

As Professor Grochowski made known, the conducted calculations indicate that the new system should relatively quickly (even during the year) bring the PGR out of its deficit (the subsidies have amounted to an average of approximately 20 billion zlotys annually). The new system should improve the structure of production and, in effect, more food will become available. In this area there is only one hypothesis: a decrease in the head of grazing stock which will permit an increase in the acreage sown to grains and will create the possibility for increasing pork production in a quantity that is 50 percent more in relation to the presently-produced beef.

PAP CITES REPORT ON REASON FOR ECONOMIC ILLS

LD062128 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jul (PAP)--[Passage indistinct] of the report on the economy worked out on the prime minister's order. The first version was thoroughly criticized by the Sejm and public opinion.

Jaruzelski recognized most of the complaints about the former version as justified and told the then chairman of the Planning Commission, Henryk Kisiel, to go over the document once again. The prime minister also established a social--therefore independent--opinioning team including Professors Czeslaw Borbowski, Jozef Pajestka and Dr Wladyslaw Baku, among others. Their work gave a thorough, precise picture of the economic situation and causes of the current crisis [words indistinct].

Here are some items included in the report: a huge debt, which we are unable to pay off on schedule, huge shortages in goods supplies and unexploited industrial potential, the lack of basic raw materials and components and wasteful exploitation of technologies, and the lack of factors which would automatically hinder the decline of economic development.

A bad agricultural policy in the 70's weakened the production potential of private farms and encouraged the decline of economic results in the state-owned agricultural sector. Supplies of pesticides, building materials and fertilizers for private farmers were cut. While private farm production was ignored, at the same time huge means were channeled for the development of huge breeding farms, which [words indistinct] consumption.

The result of the investment policy realized for the past decade in indusry is that, as concerns the satisfaction of demands, the exploitation of domestic raw materials and effectiveness, Poland's industry in 1980 was worse than in 1970.

The huge means gained by drawing credits did not bring the results expected. Instead of improving the economy, they steeped it in the worst crisis it has ever gone through.

Owing to pressure from powerful lobbies, mostly representing heavy industry (especially metalurgy), and various branches of the engineering industry, a large part of Poland's credit-gained foreign currency and investment means were channeled for the development of these branches. At the same time, the development of the power industry was seriously neglected, as was chemical industry, branches operating on domestic raw materials for the domestic and foreign markets.

It was already clear at the outset of the seventies that the Polish economy eats up too much energy and materials. The economic development strategy adopted for the past decade provided for boosting export production and profitable exports in order to pay back the credits Poland drew. Unfortunately, no necessary measures were taken to create branches specialized in profit-making export production.

An economic policy hampered by errors of this dimension was possible only in conditions of deep-going deformations in the decision-making quarters. The basic deformation was the custom that even basic strategy was based on one-man decisions.

The authors of the report concluded that this kind of activity could function in a situation in which representative bodies, like the Sejm, People's Council and worker's self-governments were brought down to a rubber-stamp for decisions already taken.

6 MONTH COAL PRODUCTION FIGURES REPORTED

LD032334 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (PAP)--A Polish Mining Ministry spokesman has told PAP that in the first six months of this year the nation's mines yielded nearly 81.3 million tons of hard coal, including more than 5 million tons extracted on a voluntary basis on free Saturdays.

Coal deficit becomes ever more acute although the supplies are first and foremost streamed to satisfy the home market demand. In the first six months, power industry received over 27.3 million tons and coking coal plants 11.5 million tons of coal while the population and the municipal economy obtained over 13.7 million tons. Under the circumstances coal export considerably decreased, and it has always played a key role in Poland's foreign trade balance. Since the start of this year only 8,587,000 tons of coal have gone for export: 3,599,000 tons to the socialist countries and 4,988,000 tons to the capitalist and Third World nations.

The average daily coal extraction stood at over 610,000 tons over the past half-year period. Most of the mines have had a higher per day output than in the respective period last year.

LABOR MINISTRY COMMENTS ON PROJECTED JOB LOSSES

LD062252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] There is still no one who can answer the question of how many people in which lines of business will have to be discharged from employment. At today's press conference at the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs yet another figure was given: The drafted amendment of this year's plan in socialized economy involves the lowering of the employment level by 200,000 to 250,000 employees by the end of the year. This tendency will be intensified both next year and in future years in connection with the implementation of economic reform. However, irrespective of the scale of the problem, it is high time to undertake preparations for the most sensible and least painful implementation of dismissals.

In view of the difficulties in reaching an agreement on an overall concept with the trade unions, the Ministry of Labor has decided to prepare solutions in stages, which should not give a rise to confrontation. They include, above all, the organizing of training for employees who will be discharged in the framework of the planned displacements. This concerns only some of those dismissed, since large numbers ought to make use of other possibilities such as, for instance, earlier retirement or paid leave for looking after a child. Moreover, many employees possess qualifications which will enable them to take up employment in other enterprises.

According to the assessment of the Ministry of Labor, it is possible even now to include on vocational courses at least 1.7 million employees a year from over 700 professions. An extensive handbook on training opportunities has been published, mainly for employment departments of voivodship offices and also for personnel offices of works enterprises. The handbook shows professions and specializations in which training can be carried out, and also lists organizations and institutions which deal with running a great variety of courses in various regions. Data have also been published in the handbook on the conditions and procedures to obtain craftsman's qualifications. Detailed local handbooks are to be worked out on this basis. Vocational advice centers which are functioning in 11 voivodships should also be of assistance in making the right decision on the choice of profession.

CEAUSESCU 29 JUNE RCP PLENUM SPEECH REPORTED

AU021312 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at RCP Central Committee Plenum in Bucharest 29 June 1981]

[Text] At the end of the plenary session, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, took the floor.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the draft plan's provisions are fully in keeping with the 12th party congress decisions since all necessary material means are ensured certainly if each ministry, each branch, central and enterprise fulfills its production tasks. Any nonfulfillment of both the overall plan and the plan for different varieties of products will create difficulties for the plan fulfillment in other branches as a whole.

The problem of fulfilling the agricultural production plan, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, must be dealt with in the same manner. The production levels set forth by the plan are currently exceeded in a great number of state and cooperative agricultural units and thus they can not only be achieved but also exceeded if in each county appropriate measures are adopted.

It has been stressed that there is no limit to the amount that the oil, coal and ore production, as well as that in agriculture, can be increased by taking into consideration the requirements and needs for such products. As for the other sectors, the development of production must strictly follow the plan provisions, because both imports of raw materials and the other means have been correlated with the levels set forth. It has been stressed that there are important reserves in public service, where provisions can be exceeded while ensuring that this will not increase the raw and other material consumption, but that existing resources are better used and that particularly the labor force is more rationally used.

Referring to certain proposals and remarks made during the plenary session regarding the achievement of new investment targets, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that what has been envisaged in the plan represents a maximum level. We have set out, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, from the need to create no new industrial sites in the current 5-year plan so that the work on those we have begun can be completed and that they are appropriately equipped, and we must ensure the maximum operation of those that have been put into operation.

As far as housing construction is concerned, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the 900,000 apartments represent an important step forward in meeting the working people's requirements in keeping with the practical possibilities of our economy. He also stressed that in drafting the plan one should include in the calculation of materials the labor force and financial means required.

The speaker stressed the need to make more rational use of the labor force in each county by avoiding a concentration of people in the cities and ensuring the settlement of people in villages with a view to developing agriculture.

Actually, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, there is no county that is unable to achieve, along general lines, the minimum targets we have proposed. To achieve on output of some 70,000 lei per capita of the current 5-year plan is a very serious step forward and all forces must be mobilized to achieve this target.

The party secretary general stressed that stress must be placed on increasing the raw material basis and agricultural production. If we will record better results in those fields and if in the last years of the 5-year plan we will have additional resources then we will probably be able to develop other sectors to a greater extent.

It is necessary for the overall economy to take more intensive action to make complete use of existing capacities and to constantly increase the efficiency of the overall activity.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then stressed the need to pay particular attention to fulfilling this year's plan, to putting into operation the envisaged investment projects and to commendably fulfilling export tasks. The party secretary general requested that firm measures should be taken to harvest crops completely and in good time and recommended that all necessary efforts should be made day and night in wheat harvesting. The speaker also requested that secondary crops should be sown in order to ensure the production envisaged in the plan.

The party secretary general requested that highly responsible action should be taken in all sectors because 1981 is one of the years on which the very fulfillment of the 5-year plan provisions depends. In actual fact, during these months, during this year, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, we are establishing the foundation for the 5-year plan fulfillment in all fields. Therefore, firm tangible measures must be taken to fulfill the plan under most favorable conditions.

In conclusion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that each county should very seriously examine its possibilities and thoroughly mobilize its forces to fulfill this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan under favorable conditions. The party secretary general requested that each Central Committee member, each party and state activist, irrespective of the field in which he is active, should consider himself responsible and called upon to contribute to fulfilling the 5-year plan and thus to the fatherland's constant socio-economic development and to implementing the party program to building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

CEAUSESCU TIRGU JIU MASS RALLY ADDRESS 2 JULY

AU021706 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a Tirgu Jiu mass rally--live]

[Text] Dear Comrades and Friends,

I would like to extend to you and all inhabitants of Tigu Jiu Municipality and Gorj County warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are now on a working visit to Gorj County. Although it comes shortly after the Working People's Congress, the party Central Committee Plenum and the Grand National Assembly [GNA] session, we deemed it necessary to directly meet with the Gorj working people, miners, energy workers, machine builders, other working people and the agricultural working people in order to discuss, together, ways and means to implement the decisions adopted by the second Working People's Congress and the law adopted by the GNA on Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. [applause, cheers, chants]

At the Working People's Congress, we discussed in detail the achievements attained in the 1970-80 period and the 1976-80 5-Year Plan. Therefore, I will not deal with these achievements now. All our people are familiar with the great achievements in implementing the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and to raise the material and intellectual well-being of all our people. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the past 10 years, particularly in the 1976-80 5-Year Plan, all counties in our fatherland recorded powerful development as a result of implementing the party policy of distributing and developing industry and other national economic branches in all counties and regions of the country. In this respect, Gorj County also developed powerfully and exceeded the 10 billion lei production limit in 1980. [applause, cheers, chants]

I can see many young faces at this rally. Therefore, it is worth repeating here, so that it will not be forgotten, that in 1940 or 1944, when the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation took place, our country, and Gorj County did not amount to much. What did we have in Gorj County? A cigarette factory, a hemp smelting house and several small workshops. Also a camp for political detainees. Agriculture was in a backward stage, like in the rest of the country. Almost all Gorj inhabitants had to go to Bucharest or other cities in search of work. Anybody can come from any county and see what the people of Gorj, the heirs of Tudor Vladimirescu [a Romanian leader of an anti-Turkish revolt] have achieved in developing industry, under RCP leadership. [applause, cheers, chants]

Industry, agriculture, science, education, culture and all fields of activity are developing in Gorj County, the entire country and all the counties and areas of the fatherland. Through their huge daily efforts, all our people and all working people, regardless of nationality, demonstrate the creative force of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all our people, who are free and masters of their destiny and determined to mold a bright future, a communist future, and to continuously strengthen the fatherland and its independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants]

This year the Gorj miners will produce more than half of the country's coal production. The energy workers will have to produce almost 15 percent of the country's energy. The cement production also amounts to over 10 percent of the country's production, and oil production will also amount to an important share of the national production. Therefore Gorj County, which has developed a powerful industry, occupies in certain branches, like coal for instance, the first place in the country, as well as an important place in energy production. In the current 5-year plan, Gorj County will record an ever greater development in all fields. That is why I came here to discuss with the miners, energy workers, other working people and the oil people the ways and means to implement the current 5-year plan provisions. [applause, cheers, chants]

I visited large quarries and I discussed with the management and workers ways and means to commendably fulfill coal production goals. There is no doubt that, by producing over 50 percent of the country's coal production, one could be quite satisfied with the development rate of this important national economic branch in this county. However, we must say that there are still many shortcomings which have to be eliminated. But I want to congratulate the miners in Gorj and Oltenia for results gained thus far and I wish them success and good luck in fulfilling the plan provisions. [applause, cheers, chants]

I discussed with the Rovinari energy workers the implementation of the program to modernize all aggregates and fulfill the electrical energy plan. I must state that many working people and enterprises are depending upon the Gorj County coal and electrical plants, and when there are failings in energy supplies, they think that the working people in Gorj electrical power stations are not doing a proper job. They express the hope that firm action will be taken to attain the entire electrical energy program.

However, to produce 15 percent of the country's electrical energy is a very important achievement. This also implies particular responsibilities devolving upon the county. In the current 5-year plan, this share will exceed 20 percent. Over 50 percent of coal and over 20 percent electrical energy in 1985—this means that Gorj County is and in 1985 will be an important factor for the country's energy supplies and for implementing the 12th congress decisions to ensure Romania's energy independence until 1990. [applause, cheers, chants]

I would like to congratulate the energy workers for the results thus far and wish them well in fully attaining the energy plan provisions for the current 5-year plan. [applause, cheers, chants]

I also visited two machine building enterprises: the Sadu enterprise and the new machine-tools enterprise. I have good impressions from my visits, although there is still much to be done in the respective enterprises. We have a rather considerable program for this 5-year plan. Both units--especially Sadu, which is somewhat older, but the new enterprise, too, must double their production in the new 5-year plan, and even triple it for certain products. Beginning with this year, we will turn out a new kind of refrigerator, and as of next year we should reach a production of 200,000 refrigerators. Therefore, I would like to warmly congratulate the machine building industry for its good results, while also reminding it of its great tasks, and I wish it well in commendably fulfilling the current 5-year plan provisions. [applause, cheers, chants] Generally speaking, I would like to congratulate all workers, engineers, technicians and all working people in industry and other branches, and wish them well in doing everything possible to fulfill their highly responsible tasks in the current 5-year plan. [applause, cheers, chants]

Since we are in the middle of the first year of the current 5-year plan, I would like to warmly congratulate all working people for the results attained in the first 6 months of this year and the 5-year plan, and wish them well in successfully fulfilling plan provisions for this year and the entire 5-year period. [applause, cheers, chants] At this great mass rally, I would like to address myself to the miners--who are represented here by a powerful group--to do everything possible to utilize their highly technical equipment to gain the coal production plan for this year and the entire 5-year plan. [applause, cheers, chants]

I urge the miners in the Jiu Valley and other regions of the country to totally commit themselves in the great competition and struggle for the country's energy independence, which will actually be decided in the current 5-year plan, by attaining the coal production established for each area. Let us do everything to attain at least the established plan provisions, but we can and must aim at turning out more coal for the country and fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

As I have already said, I had a talk with the oil working people. They have attained good results, but they are also certain shortcomings in this branch. Therefore, they must do their best to commendably fulfill the highly responsible tasks incumbent upon them. Oil is a very important factor for the country's energy independence. As I have already said, Gorj County also plays a very important part in the oil sector. I would like to congratulate the oil working people for the results thus far and for the pledges assumed today, and I wish them well in commendably fulfilling this year's and the entire 5-year plan, and even to produce a certain oil surplus. [applause, cheers, chants]

From this great Tirgu Jiu mass rally, I would like to call upon all the country's oil working people to resolutely commit themselves to the struggle to fulfill the plan and to turn out an oil production surplus of at least 5 million tons during the current 5-year plan. [applause, cheers, chants]

After the adoption by the GNA of the new 5-year plan, it is necessary to resolutely proceed in all branches to establishing concrete measures--as was discussed at the Working People's Congress--to commendably implement the plan provisions. You are well aware of the fact that we intend to proceed to a new development stage; namely, that our fatherland will cover an important distance along the glorious road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. We must attain our country's transition from the stage of a developing country to that of an average developed country. We must ensure a new quality of work and life in all fields. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is necessary to firmly and to continuously raise the quality of our products and the overall technological level, a basic prerequisite for the fatherland's development and for our active participation in international economic exchanges and in production sharing with other states. We must do everything possible to ensure that Romanian products are competitive abroad and can compete with any other similar foreign product without feeling inferior, so to speak. On the contrary, they should be proud that they are of the same quality, if not better, proud that they are produced by a free people molding their life in accordance with their own wishes. [applause, cheers, chants]

We give priority to maximum utilization of production capacities and equipment, in order to thus attain maximum production. As a matter of fact, as I stressed at the Working People's Congress, the current 5-year plan investments are primarily aimed at ensuring the necessary technical equipment and supplementing certain bottlenecks. We currently have a powerful industry and enough means and resources in other fields of activity to commendably fulfill and even overfulfill the current 5-year plan. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must pay particular attention to continuously cutting down production costs, material expenditures and the consumption of raw and other materials and energy. We must clearly understand that we cannot fulfill our program unless we put an end to waste and act as real owners and producers and as good managers who properly administer available means. We must attain our production with fewer costs, and must increase our net production and national income so as to increase the overall wealth of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must firmly apply the new economic mechanism, self-management and self-administration in all fields of activity. It is necessary to think not only about profit sharing but to start with sharing in production and work, since only thus can we achieve material assets and profits which we can then divide, only thus is there anything to divide! [loud applause, chants]

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to labor productivity by better organizing production and work and expanding the mechanization and automation of production processes, so as to draw nearer to the productivity attained in developed countries, thus also demonstrating in the field of productivity, too, that socialism and the working people, full masters of their destiny, are capable of producing more and better. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, although I only briefly visited a livestock farm, I would like to stress that Gorj County also has broad opportunities in the agricultural field for powerfully developing both vegetable and animal production, particularly in fruit, wine and vegetable growing, in cattle, sheep and poultry breeding and so forth. I would also like to congratulate the peasantry and agricultural working people in Gorj County for the results thus far, and to call upon them and wish them well in doing everything possible to ensure that Gorj County agriculture records a powerful development in the current 5-year plan. [applause, cheers, chants]

From this great meeting I call upon the peasantry and agricultural working people in Gorj County and all the fatherland to forcefully proceed to harvesting the wheat crop in the coming days, in 10 days maximum, and the other crops on time, thus ensuring that 1981 marks an important step forward in implementing the program for our country's agricultural development. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, you know very well that everything we are attaining in our fatherland belongs to all our people, and is devoted to the overall development of the fatherland and raising the material and intellectual well-being of the people. You know that the incomes of the working people in the recently concluded 5-year plan increased powerfully. You are familiar with the provisions for the current 5-year plan. We will do everything possible, along with the development of industrial and agricultural production and the development of other fields of activity, to implement the program to increase the people's material and intellectual well-being, the supreme goal of our party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, it is obvious that all our achievements are the result of the wonderful work of all our people, who are unflinchingly implementing the domestic and foreign party policy. In this respect, the correctness of the policy of our communist party, the political force of our society, is clear to everybody. That is why all these achievements in Gorj County are also the result of the way in which communists know how to unite all the working people in the work and struggle to attain the great tasks. When I congratulated the various categories of working people, I also included the communists, since they are workers, peasants, engineers and intellectuals in various fields. They are part and parcel of all our people. When congratulating the workers, I congratulated both the communists and noncommunists, since they all implement the communist program for the fatherland's development. All are sons of our fatherland, which is building socialism and advancing toward communism! Everyone wants the victory of communism, hence, they are communists. [applause, cheers, chants]

There is no doubt that the good results attained thus far should not make us forget about certain shortcomings and failings, and the failings referred to in passing also represent deficiencies in the activity of party organizations. Hence, my appeal to better organizing activities in all fields is also addressed to party organizations and all organizations, including the county committee. They should better organize all activities and better pool the efforts of all working people in implementing the great tasks incumbent upon the working people and communists in Gorj County. I am fully convinced that the party organizations, together with all working people, will ensure--in full unity, under party leadership and within the framework of the socialist democracy and unity front--that Gorj County concludes the 5-Year Plan in a front-ranking place, even the first place if possible. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is also necessary to pay appropriate attention to housing, other social problems, political-educational work, and activity to raise the professional training and technical level of workers, engineers and peasantry, since the fulfillment of the great tasks incumbent upon us in the current 5-year plan is closely connected with raising the professional and technical level of the workers class, all working people and all our people. Our creative force and the fulfillment of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society are in the hands of our people and their creative will and capability, and I am fully convinced that our people will do everything possible to be up to the level of the latest world scientific and technical achievements, thus demonstrating that the Romanians can do wonderful things in this field, too, as they have done so often in the past. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, while giving priority to implementing the 12th party congress decisions, we also pay attention to actively participating in the struggle for a policy of detente, national independence and peace, since only under these conditions can we devote our forces to attaining the wonderful program for our socialist fatherland's development. [applause, cheers, chants]

We unswervingly act to develop relations with all socialist countries, to strengthen their solidarity and unity, and to strengthen cooperation with developing and nonaligned countries. We also expand cooperation with the developed capitalist countries, thus actively participating in the international division of labor in all fields. We firmly speak out for unflinching observance in international relations of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonuse of force and the threat of force and each people's right to free development, in accordance with its wishes and without any foreign interference. [applause, cheers, chants]

Romania actively participated in the Madrid meeting so that it will conclude with the best possible results in attaining security and cooperation on the continent and forging a united Europe on the basis of respect for each people's social system, a Europe of peace and cooperation which can ensure each nation's progress. We advocate a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe. We speak out for continuing meetings aimed at developing friendship and cooperation in Europe. We speak out for halting the deployment of new missiles and removing the existing ones on the continent. We advocate disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and we firmly speak out for a world of peace in which each people can devote their human and material forces and means to well-being and happiness. Let us place the huge achievements of science and technology in the service of man and of the well-being and happiness of all men and nations. [applause, cheers, chants]

As a socialist developing country, we firmly work for a new international economic order. We act to resolve all contentious issues and conflicts through negotiations alone. We believe it is in the interest of all peoples to ensure that the United Nations plays a more active role in resolving problems, and that all countries, regardless of size or social system, should equally participate in attaining a policy of detente, independence and peace. We are firmly convinced that it is within the power of peoples and progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, through united action, to put an end to the policy of tension and prevent a new world war. It is within the power of peoples to ensure peace, independence and cooperation in the world. Let us do everything possible to secure the supreme right of peoples to existence, life and peace and the supreme right of nations to peace and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we have very good impressions about the meetings, and about the achievements we have seen in Gorj County. I would like to again express the conviction that all Gorj working people and inhabitants will do everything possible to make an ever more important contribution to the overall development of our fatherland, and that the Gorj County party organizations will spare no efforts of all working people and inhabitants of Gorj County.

Dear comrades and friends, I wish you all ever greater success in all your activity and I wish you well in occupying an increasingly front-ranking place [in the socialist competitions] and at least in one of the coming 5 years the first place. [applause, cheers, chants]

I wish you all and all working people and inhabitants of Tirgu Jiu Municipality and Gorj County ever greater success in your activity, much health, much satisfaction in life and work, much health and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

PREMIER VERDET LEAVES FOR SOFIA CEMA MEETING

AU012025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the socialist republic of Romania led by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, left for Sofia on July 1 to participate in the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The delegation includes Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Romania's permanent representative to the CMEA; Petru Enache, alternate member of the executive political committee, secretary of theCC of the RCP; Emilian Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and international economic cooperation, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Stan Magureanu, secretary of the Council of Ministers, Stefan Stancu, vice-chairman of the governmental commission of economic and technical collaboration and cooperation, other Romanian officials.

TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SOVIETS IN MOSCOW

AU012028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, signed in Moscow on July 1 an agreement on goods exchanges and payments between Romania and the USSR over the 1981-1985 interval.

The agreement provides for the further development of the Romanian-Soviet commercial exchanges and economic collaboration under the current five-year plan.

According to the document signed, in the 1981-1985 period, Romania will deliver to the Soviet Union a wide range of machines and equipment like nutting machine-tools, electric engines and various electrotechnological equipment, complex technological equipment for the metallurgical, chemical and petrochemical industries, oilfield equipment, products of the electronic industry, as well as an important volume of products of the iron-and-steel and chemical industries, beech timber, farm machinery, rolling stock for railways and ships, farm-food produce, textile garments, knitwear, footwear, furniture and other industrial consumer goods.

In its turn, the Soviet Union will deliver to Romania varied cutting machine-tools, hoisting and transporting equipment, machines for road buildings, technological equipment for the metallurgical, light and food industry, farm machinery, aviation technique, ships and shipping equipment, iron ore, coke and coking coals, steel rolling goods, ferro-alloys, various chemical products, apatite, asbestos, cotton, pulp, resinous timber, various technical household appliances.

Likewise, the two ministers signed an intergovernmental convention regarding collaboration in the building of the South-Ukrainia Nuclear-Electric Plant and, related to this, the supply of electric power from the USSR to Romania.

COMOIU MEETS WITH BULGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

AU011850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] At the invitation of Lt Gen Gheorghe Comoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Romanian Army Supreme Political Council, a military-political delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army led by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the main political administration of the army, is on a 5-day friendly visit to Romania.

The delegation met Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense.

The two delegations briefed each other on the achievements of their countries in building a developed socialist society and on the successes in the combat and political training of the two friendly armies. Particular attention was devoted to fulfilling the tasks deriving from the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the 12th RCP Congress on further developing and strengthening the comprehensive cooperation among the countries of the socialist community.

CEAUSESCU GREETS REAGAN ON U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU041337 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jul (AGERPRES)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to President Ronald Reagan on the Independence Day of the United States of America.

The Romanian head of state expresses in the telegram his belief that "we shall be able to collaborate fruitfully for expanding and deepening the bilateral relations on multiple planes between the socialist republic of Romania and the United States of America as also for the just equitable resolution of the great problems of the contemporary world to the interest of the cause of international peace, collaboration, of the peoples' national independence.

EDITORIALS, ARTICLES MARK U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU041359 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jul (AGERPRES)--Romanian newspapers of July 4 stress, in editorial notes and articles, the significance of the independence proclamation of the United States of America, an event that opened the way to the assertion of the American people as a free nation. Also stressed is the leading role held by the United States in the world as regards the economic, scientific, technological potential, etc.

After Romania gained her state independence, the Romanian-American relations witnessed a favorable evolution, numerous moments of history highlighting the feelings of friendship between the two peoples. These old friendly relations are being further amplified under the present circumstances, proving tellingly that two states that are different in point of social and political system, size, potential and level of development, can develop good relations of collaboration as long as they set out from the principles of fully equal rights, observance of the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs, mutual advantage. The ascending course of the Romanian-American relations was greatly stimulated by the presidential interviews and talks in Bucharest and Washington, by such documents signed on these occasions as "the joint declaration of the presidents of Romania and USA" and the "joint declaration on the economic, industrial and technical cooperation."

Thus premises were created for a fertile collaboration, on various planes, very significant being the sphere of economic relations. The bilateral trade exchanges went up from 69 million dollars in 1970 to over one billion dollars in 1980, concomitantly with the development of certain cooperation ventures in real domains of technology--power generation, electronics, machine building, etc.

There have also been amplified the cultural exchanges, this contributing to a better knowing of the true spiritual assets of the two countries.

The Romanian-American contacts and talks also brought forth possibilities for the development of the collaboration between the two countries on an international plane, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, for strengthening security, for a resumption of the course towards detente, understanding and collaboration among all the nations of the world.

Meeting fully the mutual interests, the continuous deepening of the relations between Romania and the USA goes down as an important contribution to the assertion of the general cause of international peace and understanding, newspaper SCINTEIA reads in conclusion.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION GIVEN FOR CCP 29 JUN

AU291900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Jun (AGERPRES)--On the anniversary of 60 years since the foundation of the Chinese Communist Party, the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association and the Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a cocktail party in Bucharest on June 29.

Attending were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, other Romanian officials.

In the brief speeches delivered on the occasion, Ion Popescuputuri, member of the Central Committee of the RCP, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, and Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, highlighted the significance of the celebrated event. Toasts were proposed on the occasion to the further development of the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and manysided collaboration between Romania and China, between the two parties and peoples.

Exhibition Opens

AU012004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--The exhibition "60 Years Since the Foundation of the Chinese Communist Party" was opened in Bucharest on July 1. It is organized by the Museum of the History of the Communist Party, of the revolutionary and democratic movement in Romania in collaboration with the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest. The exhibition presents the long-standing struggle of the Chinese revolutionary movement, the historic moment of the creation of the Chinese Communist Party, the revolutionary struggle of anti-imperialist liberation of the Chinese people, led by its Communist Party, the great achievements the Chinese people has scored in the years of socialist construction, aspects of the foreign policy of peace and collaboration among states of People's China. Prime place is given to the relations of close friendship and collaboration, of militant solidarity between the Romanian and Chinese peoples, between the revolutionary movements in Romania and the People's Republic of China.

Ion Galateanu, secretary of state at the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, made brief speeches during the opening festivity pointing to the significance of the celebrated event, to the long-standing relations of friendship and manysided collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and China.

Congratulations From RCP

AU021430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] To the CCP Central Committee, Beijing,

Esteemed comrades,

On the glorious 60th anniversary of the CCP, the RCP Central Committee extends cordial congratulations and best wishes to the CCP Central Committee and the fraternal Chinese people on behalf of all Romanian communists and people.

An event of outstanding importance in the millenary history of China, the creation of the CCP has marked a new and higher stage in the long heroic struggle waged by the Chinese people against exploitation and oppression and for social and national liberation. Being the inheritor of the people's rich revolutionary traditions, the CCP has successfully organized and led the struggle of the people's masses against foreign imperialist domination and domestic reaction and for the overthrow of the old system and the establishment of the people's power. The triumph of the Chinese revolution and the transition to building the new social system in China is an event of historic international significance which opened up a new era in the life and destiny of the Chinese people, dealt a heavy blow to imperialism in Asia and throughout the world, made a great contribution to changing the world balance of power and had a great impact upon the revolutionary struggle of peoples to shake off foreign domination and attain freedom, national independence and social progress.

In the new circumstances, by applying overall truths of scientific socialism to the concrete realities prevailing in China, the CCP mobilized and guided the people's creative energy toward attaining profound revolutionary changes in all spheres of socioeconomic life and eliminating the semi-feudal and semi-colonial backwardness left over from the past. Under party leadership, the dilligent and talented Chinese people have obtained outstanding results in carrying out the socialist revolution and construction, developing industry, agriculture, science and culture and raising the material and intellectual well-being of the working people. The victories and successes attained by the Chinese people make a very important contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism and progress in the world and to the struggle of peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom, national independence and the assertion of their right to freely decide their destiny.

We are happy to point out on this occasion, too, that the RCP and CCP and our peoples and countries have established and developed relations of friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation based on mutual trust, esteem and respect, and comradely equality and assistance. We are convinced that these traditional friendly relations and the comprehensive bilateral cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to expand and deepen, to the benefit of building the new social system in Romania and China and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world.

On this glorious anniversary, we wish you, dear comrades, new and ever greater achievements in the modern socialist construction of the fatherland, for the friendly Chinese people's prosperity and happiness.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

AU011957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 1, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, now paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed for the development of the relations of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness between the two countries, parties and peoples, and stress was laid on the importance of the top-level understandings for the deepening, on multiple planes, of the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav friendly and cooperative relations. Emphasis was also placed on the possibilities existing in the economic and technico-scientific cooperation, in the field of goods exchanges, the fact being considered that the capitalization of those possibilities served the building of socialism in Romania and Yugoslavia. The common determination was expressed to act for the expansion of bilateral cooperation in most varied fields of activity as well as on third markets.

Current aspects of international life being approached, the two countries' resolve was expressed to further cooperate closely for the settlement of the big issues facing mankind.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Received by Trofin

AU012002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mines, oil and geology, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Yugoslav commission of economic collaboration, met on July 1 with Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, head of a delegation from that province now visiting Romania.

The stage was examined on the occasion of the carrying into effect of the actions of collaboration between economic units in Romania and Vojvodina within the broader framework of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration, of the measures set at top level. Likewise, tangible measures were established for expanding collaboration in the extractive industry, power engineering, machine building, chemistry, trade and agriculture.

An aide-memoire was signed in this respect.

SCINTEIA MARKS YUGOSLAV ANNIVERSARY 5 JULY

AU051735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1515 GMT 5 Jul 81

["A Glorious Anniversary in the Life of Friendly Yugoslavia"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jul (AGERPRES)--Under this headline SCINTEIA of July 5 published an article marking the celebration by the Yugoslav peoples of the "Fighters' Day".

Evoking the circumstances under which Hitler's Germany and fascist Italy attacked Yugoslavia, the newspaper writes: The only political force of the country that, in those particularly difficult conditions for the Yugoslav peoples, was for armed struggle against the invaders was the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. The newspaper points to the highly significant role Josip Broz Tito played in the struggle of the antifascist resistance movement, of the Yugoslav peoples, and then in the country's development and its advance on the road to socialism.

Adopting the strategy of the armed fight against the occupants, the Yugoslav communists proved how the possibility of the working class' taking over power could become a reality, how the unity and brotherhood of all the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities could be achieved that, freely expressing their will, set up a new statal community grounded on equal rights, the newspaper writes.

Through their fight against the fascist occupants, the Yugoslav peoples made an important contribution to the final victory of the antifascist coalition, to the liberation of the European peoples.

In the years of socialist construction the Romanian-Yugoslav relations have acquired new dimensions, an ever richer content. The meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito made a decisive contribution to the ever more powerful development of those relations opening broad prospects to the multilateral collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia. The continuation of the Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue marks further and important contributions to the ever broad development of bilateral relations on multiple planes--economic, political, technical, scientific and cultural--just as in the international arena.

Established on the solid base of friendship and good neighborliness, of equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, comradely mutual assistance in building the new system, the Romanian-Yugoslav relations develop continuously, SCINTEIA writes, highlighting the possibilities of further developing them.

The anniversary of four decades since the beginning of the armed struggle of the Yugoslav peoples against the Hitlerite occupants is a fresh opportunity to reassert the feelings of warm friendship for the people of neighborly Yugoslavia, to reaffirm the conviction that the relations between the two parties and countries will develop ever more powerfully for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

GIOSAN, ANDREI RECEIVE FRG PARLIAMENTARIAN

AU031909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Jul (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received on July 3 Alfred Dregger, vice-chairman of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Parliamentary Group in the Bundestag.

Highlighted were the good relations and broad dialogue between the two parliaments, the contribution parliamentarians can make to the deepening and expansion of the relations of cooperation between the two countries, to the promotion of a policy of peace, detente, independence and international cooperation.

The same day, the West German guest was received by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the ascending course of the relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany in all domains, the possibilities of further developing commercial exchanges, economic, technical and scientific cooperation--in keeping with the growing potential of the two countries--being highlighted.

Views were also exchanged on the international situation, particularly on the strengthening of European security and cooperation and the need for confidence-building and disarmament measures on the continent.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS SOLIDARITY MONTH WITH DPRK

AU031906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Jul (AGERPRES)--As part of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle, a festive meeting took place in Bucharest on July 3 under the auspices of the Bucharest municipality committee of the RCP and of the Romanian-Korean friendship association.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Bucharest Municipality committee of the RCP, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Romanian-Korean friendship association, many working people.

Engineer Petre Preda, director of the industrial central of equipment and spare parts of the Ministry of Forestry and Building Materials, pointed in his speech to the Korean People's heroic deeds in the struggle for consolidating the revolutionary gains, for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, to the remarkable success they scored under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party in developing industry, agriculture, science and culture, in steadily raising the working people's material and spiritual standards of living, in successfully translating into fact the objectives established by the sixth congress of the party.

The speaker further underlined the Romanian party and state's active solidarity with the Korean people's just fight for the defence of the fatherland, for the attainment of their vital aspirations after national unity. The Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people have always supported firmly the constructive proposals and initiatives of the Korean Workers Party, of the government of the DPRK for the accomplishment of the national ideal of the peaceful and independent reunification of the country.

Referring to the relations of friendship established between the Romanian and Korean parties, countries and peoples, the speaker pointed out that they witnessed a steadily ascending course, a decisive role in expanding and consolidating them having been played by the meetings and fruitful talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, spoke next, highlighting the historic significance of the victory his country gained over imperialism.

Expressing profound gratitude to the Romanian Communist Party, to the Romanian Government and people, to President Ceausescu personally for their active and constant support to the Korean people's struggle, for their militant solidarity with the righteous cause of the reunification of the fatherland, Ambassador Sin In-ha said in conclusion that the Korean working people highly valuated their friendship and solidarity with the Romanian Communist Party, with the Romanian people, and were resolved to make all efforts for strengthening and developing the Romanian-Korean friendly relations on multiple planes.

KOVACS MEETS PHILIPPINE OFFICIALS IN MANILA

AU031907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Manila, 3 Jul (AGERPRES)--Iosif Kovacs, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu's personal representative to the festivities occasioned by the reinvestiture of the president of the republic of the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos, met on July 3 with Carlos Romulu, Philippine minister of foreign affairs. Questions were approached relating to the expansion of the Romanian-Philippine relations on a bilateral plane, the wish being highlighted of developing the cooperation between the two countries on an international plane as well.

The vice-president of the State Council of Romania also met with Luis Villafuerte, minister of trade, and Conrado Estrella, minister of agrarian reform, with whom he exchanged opinions on the development of trade and the deepening of Romanian-Philippine economic cooperation.

Received by Marcos

AU012031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Manila, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines, was conveyed a message of friendship from President Nicolae Ceausescu, when he received Iosif Kovacs, vice-president of the State Council, personal representative of the Romanian head of state to the festivities occasioned by the re-investiture of the Philippine president.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed cordial and sincere wishes of good health and happiness on his own behalf and on behalf of Imelda Romualdez Marcos, and the friendly Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity.

During the talk held on the occasion the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the ascending course of the Romanian-Philippine relations, grounded on the results of the talks and on the understandings reached at top level. The determination of Romania and of the Philippines was reiterated to act for deepening and intensifying the bilateral relations on a political plane just as in the field of commercial exchanges and mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

Satisfaction was also expressed at the fruitful cooperation between the two countries on an international plane as well as the wish to further and develop it in the interest of the friendly Romanian and the Philippine peoples, of the general cause of peace, detente, independence and cooperation worldwide.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

AU012001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 1, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, now on an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the good relations established and developing between the two parties, countries and peoples, stress being laid on the fact that those relations witnessed a positive evolution in the spirit and on the basis of the understandings reached during the Romanian-Vietnamese summit dialogue. Both sides expressed the wish to further expand the Romanian-Vietnamese bilateral collaboration in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains.

Current international questions were also approached. The need was emphasized for intensified efforts for preventing the international situation from deteriorating, for resuming and furthering the policy of peace, collaboration and respect for national independence and sovereignty. The importance was highlighted of passing to the settlement of all the states of conflict and tension by political, negotiated means on the basis of respect for each people's right to free and independent development.

It was stressed that peace and international security called for firm actions towards halting the arms race and cutting down military expenditures, passing without delay to nuclear disarmament, withdrawing all troops to within national frontiers.

The interview, which occasioned an exchange of friendly greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and the leaders of the Communist Party of Vietnam, passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Thach Talks With Andrei

AU021304 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Talks between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official friendly visit to our country, ended in Bucharest 30 June.

Held in a friendly atmosphere, the talks between the two ministers focused on aspects of bilateral relations and opportunities to expand and diversify them in the spirit of understandings concluded during the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Le Duan. At the same time, they expressed satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and emphasized also their common desire to take further action to intensify cooperation between the two countries in fields of common interest and in the international arena.

Thach Concludes Visit

AU022013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Jul (AGERPRES)--The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, left Bucharest on July 2 after paying an official visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

At the Otopeni Airport the guest was seen off by the Romanian foreign minister and other officials.

CONDOLENCES PRESENTED AT IRANIAN EMBASSY

AU041901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jul (AGERPRES)--In behalf of the State Council and of the Government of Romania, Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister, together with other officials presented condolences on July 4, at the Iranian Embassy in Bucharest, in relation to the death of the over 70 persons that fell victims of the June 28, 1981 terrorist attempt, in Tehran.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SYRIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU011952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on July 1 (Hayssam Barakat) who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to Romania.

The speech delivered by the ambassador highlights the good relations which were established and are developing between the two countries, parties and peoples, as well as the friendly relationships between the Syrian and Romanian leaders.

The Syrian ambassador referred to the bilateral economic relations which develop under numerous forms, and considered that the cultural relations established were reflected in the agreements on cultural, technical and scientific exchanges, were a proof of both countries' willingness to realize more than a mere rapprochment in those domains of great significance.

The Romanian head of state's speech highlights the ascending course of the Romanian-Syrian relations--in the political, economic, scientific and other domains--as well as the fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The speech also points to Romania's resolve to do her best for the carrying into effect of the understandings covenanted so that a fresh impetus be given to the relations between the two countries and peoples.

Next, the speech highlights with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation between Romania and Syria in international arena, expressing the conviction that the two countries will actively militate for an end to be put to the aggravation of the current international situation, for the resumption of the course towards detente, independence, collaboration and peace, for the settlement of all interstate problems by peaceful means exclusively, for firm steps towards general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the adoption of efficacious measures towards the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international order.

Paying special attention to the situation in the Middle East--a zone quite near to our country--Romania militates actively and consistently for the political settlement of the conflict in that part of the world, for the establishment of a global, just and durable peace based on Isael's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 War, on the solving of the Palestinian people's question through the attainment of its right to self-determination, to the setting up of its own national independent state included, on the ensurance of the integrity and sovereignty of all states in the area. We consider that everything should be done for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issues, so that a lasting and just peace may be established in the area without delay.

PERUVIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT BUCHAREST

AU301858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jun 81 (AGERPRES)--A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Peru, led by Senator (Gaston Acurio Velarde), member of the Standing Steering Commission of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, paid a visit to Romania over June 27-30 at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The guests were received by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, when they discussed questions regarding the expansion of the cooperation between the legislative forums of the two countries, stress being laid on the role parliaments play in the development of the relations of friendship and manysided cooperation between Romania and Peru.

During their interview with Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and with Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, the Peruvian parliamentarians approached aspects of the collaboration between the two countries in expanding economic cooperation, broadening and diversifying commercial exchanges, as well as in intensifying cooperation in the world arena.

SOVIET GENERAL YEPISHEV ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 6 JUL

LD061444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG)--Army Gen Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, arrived today for an official friendly visit to our country and armed forces.

The guest from the friendly country and the members of his delegation were welcomed at Batajnica Airport by Dane Petkovski, assistant secretary for national defense; Lt Col Gen Predrag Djurice, head of the Political Administration in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Lt Col Gens Fabijan Trgo and Mitar Lojovic; and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Also present to welcome General Yepishev and the members of the delegation were Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Yugoslavia, and Col Arkadiy Zhuk, military attache.

Immediately after their arrival in Belgrade, General Yepishev and the members of the delegation visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, where they were received by Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense. The talks conducted on this occasion were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and related to the further development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly countries.

During his stay in our country General Yepishev will visit a number of units and installations of the Yugoslav People's Army.

COMMENT ON VISIT OF USSR'S GROMYKO TO POLAND

TANJUG Report

LD032332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (TANJUG)--Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister and member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee Politburo, arrived on a visit to Poland this afternoon.

Gromyko arrived at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and of the Polish Government only ten days before the opening of the extraordinary, ninth congress of the Polish party.

The visit will be a short one and will have a working character, therefore, it is unlikely that it will be given much publicity on either side. Nevertheless, the visit is of great importance as Gromyko's forthcoming talks will doubtless focus for the most part on the coming congress. The preparations for the congress have practically been concluded and Polish officials will be in a position to thoroughly inform Gromyko on these questions.

The Soviet Union and Poland's other Warsaw Treaty allies have so far shown exceptionally keen interest in the developments in this country since the outbreak of the crisis last August. Now, they are all the more interested to gain first-hand knowledge about the outcome of the preparations for the congress, the highest forum of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Observers believe, however, that Gromyko, who is to return to Moscow tomorrow, will here also be interested in some international questions which will be raised during the extraordinary congress of the Polish party. At the eighth party congress last year Poland proposed the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Recently, the Soviet Union has not only accepted the initiative but has also expanded it expressing in this way its great interest in accomplishing certain progress in that direction with the other, western military bloc. The just concluded visit to Moscow by Willy Brandt has confirmed this interest of the Soviet Union.

Although Gromyko's brief visit is seen by observers as having two objectives, there is no doubt that Gromyko's talks with top Polish officials, above all with Kania and Jaruzelski, will focus in the first place on Poland's internal questions. Doubtless, the Soviet Union will now, immediately prior to the congress, want to obtain detailed knowledge about the Polish views on the proclaimed socialist reconstruction which has so far been the subject of numerous misunderstandings among the Warsaw Treaty members.

Zagreb Report

LD042138 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Dispatch by TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic from Warsaw]

[Text] The Polish-Soviet party and state talks continued in Warsaw today in the absence of any kind of broader details for the public. The Polish side in these talks, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee, was joined today by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Politburo, premier and minister of national defense. In the report on today's resumption of talks, Jaruzelski's post as minister of defense, was however not mentioned and this should indicate that the talks do not refer to questions of a military nature regarding the allied countries--members of the Warsaw Pact. Observers believe that in the first round of talks yesterday between Kania and Gromyko the main attention was directed at the forthcoming extraordinary congress of the Polish party, while the talks today, with the participation of Premier Jaruzelski, were extended to other subjects, above all, to matters which refer to the economic position of Poland in light of its obligations towards CEMA. There is no doubt that talks are also being held in Sofia where CEMA at the level of premiers is in session, and in which the Polish delegation, which has stayed there, is participating.

Andrey Gromyko's talks in Warsaw are assessed by observers as being the Soviet side's final information regarding what the Polish party wants to achieve at its extraordinary congress. The Polish allies have so far manifested explicit nervousness and dissatisfaction with the course of events in Poland. Gromyko's present visit will show the extent to which all this has been justified. There is no doubt that the Polish representatives with whom Andrey Gromyko is talking will try to convince their guest--now before the congress--that the Polish party is the master of the situation in the country and is capable of leading the country out of the crisis with its own forces and that furthermore, it remains a firm ally of the coalition, within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

Gromyko, who is here on a short working visit, today laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the center of Warsaw, and a wreath at the grave of Soviet officers and soldiers who were killed in World War II for the liberation of the Polish capital. It is believed that Gromyko will end his visit to Warsaw today.

DRAGOSAVAC LEAVES FOR VISIT TO PARIS 6 JUL

LD061204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG)--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left today for Paris where he will have talks with representatives of the French Socialist, Communist and Unified Socialist parties, during a short working visit.

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD041126 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 2 July (MTI)--A Hungarian delegation, headed by Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Inter-Governmental Economic Cooperation Commission, arrived in Belgrade on Thursday to attend the session of the joint body.

The plenary meeting of the joint commission was held soon after the arrival of the Hungarian delegation. The Yugoslav team was headed by Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and co-chairman of the Inter-Governmental Commission. They reviewed the development in the two countries' economic relations, exchange of goods and the tasks ahead.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, received on Thursday, Hungarian Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi. During the meeting marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere the sides evaluated as positive the development of the good-neighborly relations and the many-sided cooperation between their countries and they expressed their readiness to strengthen and extend these. They also discussed current issues of Hungarian-Yugoslav cooperation.

Istvan Hetenyi conveyed the greetings of Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar to the Yugoslav head of government, who reciprocated the good wishes.

Present at the meeting here were Dusan Ilijevic and Pal Simon, Hungarian ambassador in Belgrade.

Ilijevic-Hetenyi Talks

LD041538 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (MTI)--The co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Inter-Governmental Economic Cooperation Commission, Istvan Hetenyi, Hungarian minister of finance, and Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, had talks in Belgrade on July 2-3.

They surveyed current issues of the economic relations of the two countries and determined the tasks of their further development.

During his stay in Belgrade, Istvan Hetenyi was received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. He also held talks with Yugoslav Federal Minister of Finance Petar Kostic. The Hungarian finance minister paid a visit to Novi Sao, where he was met by Nikola Kmezic, chairman of the provincial government of Vojvodina.

Istvan Hetenyi returned to Budapest from Belgrade on Friday evening.

KRAIGHER CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT REAGAN ON 4 JUL

LD050412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1701 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher has sent U.S. President Ronald Reagan, on the occasion of Independence Day, of the United States, a congratulatory telegram in which he expressed the conviction in the further cooperation. The fact that the cooperation is based on mutual respect and friendship contributes both to greater international understanding and (?cooperation) and by that also to peace and general progress in the world, the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia concludes.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON ZERI I POPULLIT 'FABRICATIONS'

LD031032 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Albanian paper ZERI I POPULLIT has certainly no equal in spreading fabrications about Yugoslavia. This has long been clear to all whom ZERI I POPULLIT addresses. In its 1 July issue, the organ of the Albanian Workers' Party (?dared) to ask the question--and this in the title of the commentary: What Do the Navies of the Superpowers Want in Yugoslav Ports? Let us recall that Albania has been asking this question for 35 years, and the answer to it has always been the same.

At the beginning of the Cominform campaign, particularly during the escalation of this campaign, the Albanian leadership asserted day after day that Yugoslav territory was covered by the military bases of Western powers, and that the Yugoslav leaders were imperialist servants. Today, imperialism is no longer in fashion because, due to the lie about the so-called Yugoslav collusion with it, the Cominform fell apart a long time ago, and the fabrications about American military bases also became ridiculous for those who spread them. But, here is the other superpower--the Soviet Union--which also has a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean. And according to the latest Albanian revelations, the Yugoslav coast is God-given for the Russians to occupy it in collusion with the Serbs, and from there to putting Yugoslavia under the [Soviet] thumb.

True enough, although ZERI I POPULLIT admits that this represents a threat to Albania as well, as Albania is--as the paper says--an unconquerable fortress, there is no danger to Albania. In other words, it is Yugoslavia which is threatened, not only because this is an old wish of the superpowers but because in Yugoslavia too there are forces, influential of course, which wish that too. In the past 33 years we have read a lot of nonsense in ZERI I POPULLIT but certainly nothing like this! But it is not invented on our account; it is, above all, intended for the Albanian people to whom it is not clear why the Albanian leadership is so concerned about the fate of other countries and peoples, while it keeps its own people in isolation from the rest of the world.

We do not believe ZERI I POPULLIT has convinced anyone by its latest fabrication, but this fabrication--as many before it--will help the Albanian leadership to continue its behavior toward the Albanian people as up to now. It is interesting that ZERI I POPULLIT has never asked itself: Why is it that not one of its fabrications about Yugoslavia has ever come true? Or, what do the Albanian people (?think) about the policy of their leadership which continually states that Albania has so many enemies? The problem (?could be) that no one in authority in Albania thinks about it.

Of course, we are not so naive that we cannot see the other reason by which ZERI I POPULLIT has been guided in its article on the presence of the superpowers navies in Adriatic ports. But in this context too, the Albanian paper has not [words indistinct]. The most reactionary Western press, including the emigre press, has concerned itself for some considerable time with the question: What will happen to Yugoslavia after Tito? and this press--which ZERI I POPULLIT follows in everything--has already divided Yugoslavia. The main assertion has been: Serbs with the Russians, and Croats and Slovenes with the Americans. It is from this that ZERI I POPULLIT has probably drawn that well-known conclusion about the Albanians in Yugoslavia being only stabilizing factor of the Yugoslav state.

How and under what conditions foreign ships come to Yugoslav ports is known to everybody--and ships, not only of the superpower but also of other countries. If the Albanian leadership, instead of pursuing a hostile policy, were to pursue a policy of friendship toward Yugoslavia, we would be very pleased to receive Albanian warships on a friendly visit too--even if Albania were one of the superpowers. But what the Albanian leadership is least concerned with is friendship with Yugoslavia, because its attitude toward its own people is no better.

GRLICKOV DISCUSS ALBANIA IN BORBA INTERVIEW

AU051530 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 81 p 6

[Interview with Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] We live in the post-Tito period, a period in which all sorts of speculation about our future have not been fulfilled--speculation by domestic and foreign opponents of our life as it is, a life based on brotherhood and unity and self-management in the domestic field and on nonalignment in the foreign political field.

This was said among other things by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a recent interview with representatives of the BORBA work organization publications.

[Question] Comrade Grlickov, how do you assess the gravity of the Kosovo events and their consequences?

[Answer] The Kosovo events and their political and ideological aims are one of the major trials facing not only the communists of Yugoslavia but all socialist oriented forces and all true patriots who accept our way of life. It is a trial which could be expected, considering all the intentions and actions of internal and external hostile forces that predicted an ominous future for our country after President Tito abandoned its helm, Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out.

The blindness of Nationalism or Subjective Shortcomings of Those Responsible, Too

The fact that the basic, existential values of our life, our sovereignty, federal system and its fundamental ideological foundation--brotherhood and unity--as well as our alternative self-managing socialist democratic internal system have been attacked is sufficient and convincing proof of the correctness of our assessment that it is a matter of a counterrevolution whose irredentist content and neo-Stalinist ideological platform are opposed to our constitutional system and our socialist alternative.

We have by now attained sufficient knowledge about the cause which have given rise to these events, although, of course, we have not pretended and will not pretend that we have comprehended their entire genesis, the forces that have encouraged them and other things. This is not without significance for our overall long-term strategy of the political and ideological struggle against nationalism and irredentism, against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and against the challenges to other nationalisms in our multinational community, which also must not be underestimated and lost from the sight of our political actions.

This is not an occasion to enter into theoretical deliberations about the relations between nationalism and communist ideals. However, the history of the development of the workers and communist movement, as well as the contemporary history of the SFRY, confirm with sufficient conviction that any alliance with or any lack of vigilance toward nationalism have been, are and will be to the detriment of communist ideology.

There is no alternative to a break with all forms of nationalism. This is the only way to ensure a movement to socialism on the basis of our socialist variation. This is the way we followed in previous nationalist euphorias in other republics and provinces, too. There is no reason we should not also act in the same way in the case of Kosovo.

[Question] Comrade Grlickov, you are also president of the Commission for International Relations of the LCY Central Committee. How do you regard our future relations with the People's Republic of Albania following its hostile gesture in such a striking way against our country and peoples?

[Answer] As is known, Yugoslavia has made efforts for decades and continues to make them in the direction of normalizing and developing Yugoslav-Albanian relations in all fields on the basis of good-neighborly principles. Regardless of the very deep differences in ideological principles with the AWP, our country has consistently put these differences aside, strictly respecting the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of neighboring Albania, proceeding from the premise that it is an inalienable right of every people to freely and independently choose their roads of development, that every country should determine its internal and external policy in a sovereign way. Such a principled orientation and behavior of our country in relations with all countries, including the People's Republic of Albania, is in the interest of advancing equal international cooperation, peace and social progress in the world.

Open Hostility of Enver Hoxha and His Group

However, the People's Republic of Albania has not adhered to and does not adhere to these principles on the basis of which alone it is possible to develop mutually beneficial good-neighborly cooperation. The policy of neighboring Albania is constantly marked by hostility toward our country's overall policy, toward the social system of socialist self-management and toward Yugoslavia's nonalignment. The general ideopolitical attitude of the Albanian leadership toward Yugoslavia and the attacks on our society as being "revisionist" from positions of a de facto "Stalinist," "neo-Stalinist" and "Cominformist" exclusiveness are directed--as Enver Hoxha and his group say themselves--at destroying the social system of socialist Yugoslavia. This open hostility toward Yugoslavia, propaganda from the positions of extreme dogmatism, greater-Albanian nationalism and irredentism have strengthened precisely in recent years.

Of course, such an Albanian leadership course against Yugoslavia could not remain in the ideological sphere alone. Subordinating ideology to a nationalist and irredentist policy, the Albanian leadership has carried out and continues to carry out direct subversive activities against our country, directed at destroying the SFRY's constitutional system and undermining the foundations of our society. The Albanian leadership has gone so far--as numerous articles in ZERI I POPULLIT have shown--that it openly supported the hostile slogans in Yugoslavia displayed during the recent Kosovo events.

Interest in the rights and position of parts of one's own nation who are living in neighboring countries is a legitimate concern and constitutes one of the basic principles in the SFRY policy toward its neighbors. However, the interest of Albania in the position of Albanians in our country has the nature of the grossest interference in the internal affairs of the SFRY. It is directed at provoking and instigating Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Yugoslavia and thus also at provoking other nationalisms in our country. It is an attempt at direct interference in the SFRY's constitutional system with the aim of destroying it, in the relations among our republics and provinces and in the relations among nationalities in our country.

With all our determination we shall defend ourselves, our constitutional system and our socialist variation, and we shall always be prepared to develop overall good-neighborly relations with Albania. We have enough reason and enough common interests so that we may do it jointly. It is not sufficient only to say this in words, as the present Albanian leadership has been doing; one should also show one's good will in deeds. Expressing this readiness, we shall follow every concrete step of the Albanian leadership toward our country and determine our specific steps in accordance.

[Question] Albania and Enver Hoxha's policy toward our country are much discussed now, but we also have difficulties of another kind.

[Answer] I am not unrealistic and I want to say without any false optimism that without underestimating the present difficulties we had even greater difficulties in our development. We were poorer and isolated, and yet we mastered our difficulties successfully. Now we are stronger, open to the world and have a tremendous number of friends. With our better organized and more resolute struggle for economic stability, for brotherhood and unity and for the further development of socialist self-management, we shall emerge as victors from our present difficulties and shall push back the hostile forces of all kinds.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RAISES WHEAT PRICES

LD022130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council has ended the longstanding uncertainty as to the new wheat prices by deciding to raise the average price of bread wheat by 1 dinar and 52 paras a kilogramme. First class wheat will be purchased at 8.30, second-class at 7.90, and third at 7.50 dinars per kilo exclusive of an additional premium which should be the same in all the republics and provinces. A one-dinar premium will be paid for each kilogramme of wheat.

The agreed price provides a sufficient incentive to the producers and ensures a high income, said Chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture Milovan Zidar at today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Information.

In the view of Imer Pulja, federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, the new wheat prices are realistic compared with the prices of other agricultural products except for the market price of (?maize) which is largely a result of an imbalance between supply and demand. In determining the price of wheat, (?which) constitutes a compromise solution, the Federal Executive Council sought to encourage farmers to sell as much wheat as possible to purchase organisations and to curb inflation to the greatest possible extent.

Wheat purchases should encompass 55 percent of this year's yield which has been estimated at over 4.6 million tonnes.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS DECISION ON CONSTITUTION

LD060904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Assembly adopted today the draft decision proclaiming the amendments to the SFRY Constitution and the constitutional law for the implementation of the amendments.

Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, president of the Federal Chamber, informed the delegates that the assemblies of all socialist republics and autonomous provinces have agreed with the text of the constitutional law.

The adoption of the amendments today has created the conditions for the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative regarding the promotion of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

The decision on the proclamation of constitutional amendments was unanimously adopted by the delegates of the Federal Chamber who greeted this act, together with the delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, with spontaneous applause.

The session today was attended by Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, presidency members, presidents of the assemblies of the socialist republics and provinces Radivoje Brajovic of Montenegro, Milan Kucan of Slovenia, Dusan Ckrebic of Serbia, and Dusan Ristic of Kosovo.

In the continuation of the session the delegates of both chambers heard the report by Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, on the economic situation in the country.

At their separate session the delegates of the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber agreed to start the discussion on economic developments at the next session of the chamber which will be held in mid-July.

Munir Mesihovic, chairman of the commission for the preparation of the law on extended reproduction and past labor, spoke about the proposal to adopt this law. He stressed that the adoption of this provision pertaining to our system will round off the normative regulation of our socioeconomic system.

The kind of legal and economic machinery has to be built into this law which will ensure the conditions whereby workers in associated labor directly responsible decide about extended reproduction and past labor. The bill proceeds from the constitution and the law on associated labor and clarifies the foundations for the implementation of the decisive role of the workers in controlling the results of their labor. The basic objective of the provision is to encourage direct economic interest of the workers, to establish economic links between labor and management and, on this basis, the distribution in accordance with the work done and the part of the income earned on the basis of past labor.

In the discussion following the introductory speech by Munir Mesihovic, the delegates endorsed the proposal to adopt this law.

The chamber decided to adopt at the session today only the proposal to adopt the law on extended reproduction and past labor and to discuss the draft at its next session due to be held on 15 July. The draft could be thrown open to public discussion which is expected to contribute significantly to the final formation of the law.

The members of the Federal Chamber adopted the report on the readiness of civil protection and the SFRY Presidency's document "The Policy and the Objectives of the Development of Civil Protection in the Period 1976."

In his introductory report Federal Executive Council member Bogoljub Nedeljkovic stressed that civil protection members have successfully performed the tasks set before them. Civil protection has become an irreplaceable form of overall self-protection. He recalled that major material investments in the development of civil protection were envisaged only during the last plan period 1976-80. Until then modest resources were set aside so that any significant progress in their work could not have been expected. Today the situation is fairly different, as testified by the fact that civil protection training has been completed by approximately 10 million working people and citizens of our country.

Nedeljkovic made the assessment that civil protection, a part of all-people's defense, is not quite on the social requirements level. New material investments are required for its technical equipment and for the training of the population. For instance, in the area of fire protection approximately 40 municipalities lack voluntary fire-fighting associations.

Luka Knezevic, reporting on behalf of the National Defense Committee, said that the counterrevolution in Kosovo has shown that the development and efficiency of civil protection are lagging behind the requirements of our society, especially behind other component parts of all-people's defense. Some environments do not grasp the real significance of this service. It is artificially separated; there are separate preparations for a possible war and separate preparations again for peace-time requirements which is at odds with our all-people's defense concept because our country's preparations must be unified.

In the continuation of its session, the chamber adopted the bill changing the law on the obligations of the federation for former servicemen's pensions. In this context the Federal Executive Council was placed under the obligation during the further process of drafting this document to establish the closest possible cooperation with the executive councils of the republics and provinces. The chamber also adopted the proposal to adopt a law on changes and supplements to the law on military courts.

The Federal Chamber then went on to approve the reports on the work of the federal court, the federal public defense office and of the federal public prosecution office in 1980.

The delegates also approved the report on the work of the social accounting service in 1980 and adopted appropriate decisions. The decisions indicate the need for this service to be trained (?as rapidly as possible) so as to enable it to fulfill its responsible social tasks as successfully as possible.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

LD031420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG)--The practice of today, which is characterized by very intensive activity by party organs and forums on the one hand, and by relative passivity of basic organizations and members on the other hand, demands a thorough analysis of the ideopolitical and action capability of the League of Communists as a whole. Certain questions, perhaps, may well not be regulated by the LCY Statute in the best way, but it is certain that this is not the basic nor the sole reason for the insufficient effectiveness of the League of Communists. The essence should be sought in consistent realization of the adopted standpoints. This was said today, the second day of work at the session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Organizational and Statutory Questions.

For instance, Branko Mikulic emphasized, we tend to blame the basic organizations of the League of Communists for not making use of and for not applying organizational forms as provided for by the LCY Statute. We must say, however, that part of the responsibility lies with the provincial, republican and central committees of the LCY. In the same way, Mikulic emphasized, the organs and forums of the League of Communists are too slow in freeing themselves of the mentality of authority, that they do not always rely sufficiently upon the party members. For instance, take municipal committees: do they get guidelines for their work from the basic organizations or from higher party forums? This, he stressed, is a profoundly class matter and one to which we must devote much attention.

In their 2-day debate, the members of the commission came to the conclusion that there is no need to change the present method of organization of organs and forums of the LCY. The obligation to inform organs, organizations and members of the League of Communists about all essential matters of social development should, however, be established by a statutory regulation. The possibility of introducing an LCY conference was also proposed, but only as a form and method of work.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES KOSOVO EVENTS

LD031532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic, today reviewed the security situation and the results of the activity carried out so far in liquidating counterrevolutionary activity in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

It is reported that after an all-round debate, the Presidency fully supported the standpoints and measures so far undertaken, and those in progress, by the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee, and the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, directed toward restoring the political-security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo as thoroughly and rapidly as possible. In this regard the Presidency, within the framework of its constitutional competence, ratified concrete tasks and affairs with the aim of liquidating counterrevolutionary activities and of normalizing life and work in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Presidency laid particular stress on the importance of the full activity of all sociopolitical communities, of the entire self-managing mechanism and all subjective forces in the republic, and particularly in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in order to achieve in the forthcoming period the greatest possible results in fulfilling the basic tasks set by the highest organs of the federation, the republic, and the Province of Kosovo. In this respect, the Presidency laid particular emphasis on all-round political activity, in order to ensure the fullest possible exposure and isolation of hostile elements.

Even greater attention must be devoted to equipping the state security services and other organs of internal affairs in the republic in regard to cadres, and material and technical equipment. The Presidency considers that special concern should be devoted to the preparations for normal work in the new academic year, both at Pristina University and in the entire school network; in connection with this, the necessary activities must be accelerated in order to carry out the appropriate cadre changes, preparation of appropriate teaching aids and textbooks in order to eliminate in the greatest possible measure the influence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and to ensure teaching in the spirit of Tito's policy of the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, on the basis of the socialist content of internationalism, which lies at the foundations of our revolution and of our entire development. It was emphasized that matters connected with all aspects of strengthening the security of all citizens in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo must be speeded up, and in particular the most conscientious work possible must be ensured from those commissions formed to examine the causes of emigration of Serbian and Montenegrin inhabitants from Kosovo. In this respect, it is necessary to sharpen the struggle to strengthen overall legality in work.

The Presidency pointed to the need for regular reaction to and appropriate mass political work in connection with hostile anti-Yugoslav propaganda and other activities from the Peoples' Socialist Republic of Albania, which are directed against the territorial integrity and constitutional order in our country.

In connection with this, it is necessary to speed up the settling of matters connected with greater audibility of radio-television Pristina and with the most successful coverage of the entire territory of Kosovo, and further afield.

It is also necessary to ensure even greater help to our clubs and other forms of imparting information to our citizens temporarily employed abroad, and with this in view to send the appropriate cadres and information in a more organized fashion in order to impart information on the real state of affairs in the development of our country and the province of Kosovo, so as to crush as successfully as possible disinformation and all other hostile activity among our citizens temporarily employed abroad.

With regard to the questions of responsibility for the state of affairs, which are justifiably being aired in public, particular emphasis is laid on the necessity and urgency of the most meaningful and profound analysis of all conditions and grounds which facilitated the well-known escalation of hostile activity. The fullest self-criticism must be conducted at all levels, starting from constitutional responsibility, which will ease and accelerate the necessary process of differentiation in Kosovo, the correction of mistakes and shortcomings committed in work, and the strengthening of the unity of working people in resolving topical tasks.

The Presidency stresses that appropriate conditions are already being created for the fullest possible normalization of life and regular activities in Kosovo, and that this process should be carried out more rapidly, while taking account of the security aspects.

The republican organs and intramunicipal regional communities must devote the greatest attention to political work and life in environments in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia outside the socialist autonomous provinces, in which members of several nations and nationalities live, in order to ensure a better security situation and successful accomplishment of current affairs.

Proceeding from its constitutional responsibility, the Presidency considers systematic work should be continued in the Socialist Republic of Serbia on realizing the tasks which the SFRY Presidency, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee set, in connection with checking the existing practice in application of constitutional guidelines and decisions aimed at all-round promotion of relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

To mark 7 July--uprising day in Serbia--the Presidency adopted at today's session a decision granting amnesty to 170 convicted persons.

SERBIAN PARTY ORGAN DISCUSSES 'ENEMY' ACTIVITY

AU021656 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia has discussed a report on the activity of the domestic and foreign enemy. The current ideopolitical questions of communists' activity in implementing the role of the Federation of Reserve Officers in the all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as the state of, problems with and measures for strengthening the protection of secret data on national defense in the Socialist Republic of Serbia were also analyzed.

SERBIAN PRICE ORGAN APPROVES PRICE INCREASES

AU021655 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Aleksandar Vlajkovic report]

[Summary] The Council of the Community for Prices of Serbia adopted a program of measures and activities for implementing the price policy in the second half of this year, in connection with the Federal Executive Council's decision on introducing a direct price control.

The program of measures on price increases should ensure the agreed increase in the prices of products and services, which by the end of the year should not exceed 7 percent for products and 5 percent for services. This program also provides for a maximum increase in the cost of living of 7.5 percent. Naturally, these increases must be in accordance with the agreed percentage increases and with the amended program adopted today. This program, which contains the price increases according to the economic branches and group of products and services, and determines in which quarter prices will be adjusted, has been worked out in agreement with other republican and provincial communities for prices and the Federal Community for Prices.

There will be a very selective approval of price increases, and only when priority economic activities are involved. The intercommunal and communal communities for prices are also obliged to adopt their own programs on implementing the federal and republican decision on price increases. At the same time the council authorized the president of the Community for Prices to approve new price lists in the summer months when it is difficult to assemble all council members.

The council ruled that the price lists of only those products and services which are offered on the market should be certified, and that this does not apply to the prices of those products and services that are exchanged within work organizations.

It was said that the price policy in Serbia in the first 5 months of this year was within the planned framework, and that the price increases were 1.2 percent lower than in the other republics. The council also approved an increase in the price of school textbooks: 11 percent for primary schools and 15 percent for secondary schools. Machine tools can increase up to 20 percent and vicose rayon produced by the Viskoza factory of Loznica by 29 percent.

BORBA ON WHY KOSOVO CANNOT BECOME REPUBLIC

AU041506 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 81 p 7

[Dr Radoslav Ratkovic article: "Why Kosovo Cannot Be a Republic"]

[Excerpts] The misunderstanding and distortion of the sense of constitutional solutions--something that has also occurred earlier and can to a certain extent be considered a normal occurrence in the life of every constitution--have assumed large proportions in connection with developments in Kosovo. In particular, the provisions about the federal system have become rife with confusion and quite erroneous interpretations. In this connection, certain constitutional provisions, which are not innovations on the current constitution but which express the foundations and the lasting characteristics of socialist Yugoslavia's constitutionality from the time of its inception, have even become obscured.

The ideological basis of the Yugoslav federal system--contrary to the situation in many other federal states, irrespective of whether they are formed in a nationally uniform country or in multinational countries--is the concept of the right to a self-determination of nations, including the right to secession.

Equality of Nations and Nationalities

By nation we understand a community formed by historic processes where psychological, cultural, economic and territorial elements are merged. Naturally, there are also other views on what a nation is.

However, since a nation cannot absolutely cover a territory, since there are smaller or larger interweavings of national groups on a territory, the appearance of national minorities is thus necessary. These minorities--within a state--are parts of a nation which has already created its state organization in another country.

A democratic and humanistic application of the principle of national self-determination in the development and functioning of a political system calls for the rights of the nation and national minorities to be equated as completely as possible.

In this respect it is possible to achieve such a level of equality so that practically no difference exists in the position of nations and national minorities, as is the case in the Yugoslav social system. As a result of this equality the term national minority in the constitutional and political terminology had been replaced by the term nationality since 1963. However, a difference cannot be objectively removed, even within the framework of a state structure on the principle of national self-determination. This is the impossibility of a national minority--in the Yugoslav nationality system--having the right to self-determination, including the right to secession, that is, creating its own national state. This is a restriction which, however, loses its importance with the provision of the relations of equality of peoples and nationalities.

As regards the basic factors and relations in the state sphere of the federal system, all constitutions of socialist Yugoslavia have adopted the same viewpoint: Nations are social subjects which have created states (republics) and united them in a federal state. A clear constitutional criterion resulted from this as to what within the Yugoslav federal system is and can be a federal state--a republic in the federal state.

All Yugoslav constitutions have also been clear in the fact that the nationalities, who otherwise have equal rights in everything with the nations, cannot have the right to self-determination, including the right to secession, that is, the right to create a state (separate or federal republics in the Yugoslav federation).

The constitutional provisions are also clear in respect to defining the nature of the autonomous provinces: while they are constitutionally recognized as an element of the federation, they are not states, but part of the Republic of Serbia.

New Features of Federalism

By taking the course of developing self-management at the beginning of the fifties, the Yugoslav political system has evolved and adapted itself to the self-management system of development, and within this development the federal system has acquired new specific features.

This trend of expressing self-management increasingly more in the federal system acquired significant expression in the 1971 constitutional amendments and finally in the 1974 Constitution.

The main intention of these constitutional amendments--to ensure through the organization of associated labor as direct as possible management of the conditions, resources and results of work by the working people, while achieving the socialization of politics with the help of the delegate system--is linked with significant innovations in the federal system. The competency of the federation as a state has been reduced and the feature of an independent supranational organ has been removed from its character. Methods peculiar to self-management--methods of agreements and accords--have been asserted in the federation's decisionmaking process.

With the strengthening of the nationalist and irredentist tendencies in the Province of Kosovo (something that was particularly encouraged from Tirana as part of the idea about a "greater Albania"), the efforts were particularly expressed that the province be given the status of a republic, that is, to become a state, independent of the Republic of Serbia which it is a part of. By doing this the relations established by the constitution--basic relations at that--would be undermined.

The tendencies to strengthen republican and provincial statism obstruct the opening up of a process of diminished state control and of developing self-managing relations, forms and methods of social organization and decisionmaking. In view of these circumstances, it is obvious that the demand that appeared with the idea on increasing the number of states in the Yugoslav system ("Kosovo--republic") is not only contrary to the foundations of the constitutional federal system, but is also an expression of the needs of the bureaucratic statist forces and is completely contrary to the further development of socialist democracy and self-management in Yugoslav society.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY COUNCIL ADOPTS LABOR LAW CHANGES

LD022332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 2 Jul (TANJUG)--The Executive Council of Kosovo Assembly adopted at its session today the draft changes and supplements to the law on employment. It is proposed that seasonal workers during temporary unemployment could have the right to monetary compensation following continuous employment of 6 rather than 9 months as stipulated by the law at present. This change is assessed to contribute to increasing considerably the number of temporary unemployed people who will benefit from monetary compensation. A total of 34.5 million dinars is estimated to be needed by the province for this purpose this year.

At the session chaired by Bahri Oruci the Executive Council of Kosovo Assembly noted that there are no reasons for Monday 6 July being a nonworking day, in particular if we bear in mind that what the province needs is dynamic activity in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

LCY SECRETARY ADDRESSES KOSOVO JOURNALISTS

AU022045 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Within the framework of a permanent tribune of the Association of Journalists, Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke tonight to Kosovo journalists about the tasks and obligations of the public information media at the current political moment in the province, in the struggle to unmask the nationalist and counterrevolutionary forces. Jakovlevski stressed that the information media in Kosovo and in all republics and the Province of Vojvodina should present even more responsibly, objectively and more analytically the overall nature of the current moment in Kosovo and the action which the League of Communists and all progressive forces in the province are waging in the struggle against the enemy and for stabilizing the situation.

All elements and facts set forth about Kosovo, Jakovlevski said, must serve the overall political action in the province and must contribute to changing the state and awareness of those people who have stood on the sideline of this activity, or who are still confused. The public information media in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has a special responsibility in this respect. These media must be even more mobilized and involved, Trpe Jakovlevski said.

PRISTINA RADIO, TELEVISION ADOPT ACTION PLAN

AU300827 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Summary] Tonight in Pristina the Program Council of Pristina Radio and Television concluded "its joint session, at which it discussed and adopted the action plan of radio and television programming for the June-December 1981 period, and also discussed the draft program directives for 1982. In his introductory speech Riza Aljaj stressed that, proceeding from the action program of activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and in stabilizing the political situation in the province adopted by the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists at its 18th session, and following a critical and self-critical analysis of its work and engagement and a comprehensive discussion, the basic organization of the League of Communists of Pristina radio and television adopted the draft action plan of programming for the June-December 1981 period which has been adopted by the Action Conference of the League of Communists of Pristina radio and television."

During the discussion following the introductory speech by Riza Aljaj it was pointed out that Pristina "radio and television should place greater emphasis on our togetherness. Efforts must be made to make the programs accessible to ensure a wide audience for television. The national liberation struggle, the postwar construction and the present reality must also be accorded more space in our program. It was pointed out at the session that firm ties with associated labor are lacking. That must not be allowed in the coming period, and greater attention must be devoted to working collectives and to everything that is happening at the grass roots level."

Saban Hiseni spoke on specific actions in implementing the operational program of Pristina radio and said that radio programs are now "imbued with the spirit of togetherness." It was also stated in the discussion that, to fulfill all the tasks of Pristina radio and television, it is necessary "to raise the level of the cadre potential, and that the individual editorial offices, which are of vital interest for realizing the programs, must obtain the necessary additional professional cadres."

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA COMMUNISTS ELECT NEW PRESIDENT

LD031406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, 2 Jul (TANJUG)--It is urgently necessary to undertake a new systematization of the security service in Kosovksa Mitrovica, and to strengthen its material and technical equipment. Special attention must be paid to additional cadres to make sure that fully tested people, who are clearly committed to the policy of the League of Communists, enter the ranks of the security organs. As emphasized by Rezak Ispahi, representative of the Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, at last night's municipal conference of the League of Communists of Kosovksa Mitrovica, this is due to the need for the security service to efficaciously carry out complex tasks. Apart from distributing pamphlets and writing slogans, which is the work of the enemy group from the Federal Republic of Germany--the so-called "Red People's Front"--the enemy also threatens with subversion, especially against projects of special social importance, Ispahi said. This undoubtedly shows the need to extend political action to the widest masses and to get rid of illusions that the enemy has been defeated.

According to the assessment of Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee, with which almost all participants in yesterday's municipal conference agreed, the action in Kosovska Mitrovica is below the level of action of 2 months ago and is mainly limited to verbal criticism of our work. Although it is an important task to clarify the situation in the League of Communists, the league cannot replace the easy-going behavior and inefficacy of the judiciary, public prosecution and inspectorates. It is therefore necessary to ensure parallel activity of all factors and massive support for such action.

The participants in the municipal conference pointed out the difficult economic situation, emphasizing that political stabilization depends to a large extent on economic stabilization. Failure to fulfill production plans, very low productivity and investments without cover continue to burden the economy of Kosovska Mitrovica, which directly affects social problems and difficulties concerning employment, and so on. As for overcoming the cool intranational relations, it is necessary to undertake the sharpest possible political and other measures against those who create mistrust and national intolerance, because--as emphasized by Nezir Proksi, secretary of the Municipal Committee-there have recently been attempts to provoke intolerance and division instead of attempts to pacify the situation.

Djordje Bozovic was elected new president of the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo with a one-year mandate.

VOJVODINA LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD020914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 1 Jul (TANJUG)--At today's session the Vojvodina League of Communist Provincial Committee adopted its work program up to the 17th Vojvodina League of Communists Conference and adopted a draft decision with a directive on holding elections in basic organizations in September and October, in municipal organizations in November and December, and in the Novi Sad city organization of the Vojvodina League of Communists in January of next year.

It is more than ever necessary today that the League of Communists direct its activity toward developing the responsibility of communists and of all working people in fulfilling production and other labor tasks, and in decisionmaking in all self-management organizations and social bodies. As Sreta Stajic, member of the Presidium, said in the exposition of the Vojvodina League of Communist Provincial Committee's work program, this is more than ever necessary because a strengthening in the tendencies toward resolving social problems in an etatist way can be perceived, and because there is a fairly widespread conception that social problems can be successfully resolved only by strengthening the state and party, which in essence amounts to increasing the influence of the executive and adminisrative organs. The League of Communists must wage an energetic struggle against such concepts and behavior of ideological settling of accounts in actions for the further development of socialist self-managing relations. The responsibility of all communists and all organized socialist forces is greater at this moment, too, because of the ideological, political and material problems and consequences caused by the operation of hostile elements in Kosovo.

Presenting details of the activity of the Vojvodina League of Communists in connection with the events in Kosovo, and about the implementation of the decisions of the 20th LCY Central Committee session, Vasa Milic, secretary of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, emphasized that the counterrevolutionary activity of nationalist and irredentist forces in Kosovo had aroused in Vojvodina, as in the whole of the country, a certain concern, but also joint condemnation of those forces by communists, working people and citizens, young people and veterans and all nations and nationalities of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Where the implementation of the decisions of the 20th LCY Central Committee session is concerned, one must proceed from the fact that such a situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will last for some time. This means that the process of restoring the situation, establishing political stability and strengthening mutual trust and the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities will last for some time, too, which must be the subject of systematic, persistent, organized and broad-ranging ideopolitical activity on the part of all organized socialist self-managing forces.

Vasa Milic recalled in connection with the events in Kosovo that a number of questions of principle were raised regarding relations, that is of the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the relations of the provinces in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In this respect, the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Presidency and other provincial organs hold the following standpoints from the very outset:

That in its scope, content and intensity this question is open in a way which exceeds the framework of debates on stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, and does not contribute to rehabilitating that situation;

That there exist real problems in implementing the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the constitutions of the socialist autonomous provinces, just as there exist problems in implementing the SFRY Constitution, too, that organized work has been proceeding since 1977 on resolving these questions in the Republic of Serbia, but that this work has not been conducted correctly, either as regards its ontent or its essential points, for the League of Communists and associated labor have not been involved in these issues and debates have not been held in the political or delegate system, but rather this activity has been manifested and restricted to the work of predominantly executive authorities in the republic and provinces.

After the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee session, Milic said, the topic was given heavy coverage in the media. The publications of the POLITIKA Publishing House were at the forefront here (POLITIKA, NIN, ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, EKSPRES POLITIKA and others). The situation is such that a number of issues are now being reopened about which common assessments have already been given and common political standpoints already adopted.

With regard to all this, Milic recalls, we adopted the standpoint that the primary political task related to Kosovo and the rehabilitation of the situation in that province, and that the information media must make a contribution to this. At the same time, the counter-revolution in Kosovo is directed against the SFRY, and therefore the LCY as a whole and all environments bear the responsibility of struggling wholeheartedly for unity in every environment, thereby helping to rehabilitate the situation in Kosovo.

We considered, Milic said, that in such a situation launching a debate about questions of the relations between the republic and the province not only makes the struggle for unity more difficult, but from a principled standpoint, such a debate plays into the hands of the enemy. Of course, relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia are not a taboo topic. We should and must talk about them. We advocate, however, a strengthening of responsibility for public speech. The approaches in such utterances differ from what was given in the report by Comrade Tihomir Vlaskalic at the (?first) session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, which was adopted by us as a document. Unity within the republic must develop on the basis of the constitution and the congress standpoints. We are therefore under an obligation to make a constructive contribution on this basis to resolving open problems and to building self-management relations in Serbia. We have therefore indulged in public debate in connection with these open questions on the unresolved constitutional position of the (?republic). We can and must discuss how to consistently respect and implement the constitution. The information media in our province have conducted themselves accordingly.

The secretary of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium stressed in particular that we must fight decisively against abuses of and speculation concerning the fact that the Socialist Republic of Serbia is a state and a composite sociopolitical community, and that the provinces are autonomous socialist sociopolitical communities.

This is not disputed, but the fact that it is composite is not and cannot be any grounds for theses put forward to the effect that it is for that reason not equal to the other republics. This is a very dangerous thesis which directly fosters nationalist forces. On the other hand, the composite nature of the Socialist Republic of Siberia does not mean that problems which arise cannot be resolved in it, and resolved, indeed, in the spirit of our system and the rights and responsibilities established by the constitution. That this is possible is shown by the series of laws and other agreements which have been adopted and through which certain disputed problems have been resolved.

In the period since 1977, on the basis of Article 300 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Siberia, 25 laws have been adopted which are wholly or partially applicable to the entire territory of the republic. However, these are not mentioned. Mention is made only of those which have not been adopted or in regard to which certain differences exist. Both dimensions must be seen in order to gain a true picture of the state of affairs. In addition, the events in Kosovo were not brought about by any new problems in agreement-making in the republic, nor did any new ones arise as a result of these events, and this is very often overlooked.

We must decisively oppose anything undertaken from centralist positions, separatist tendencies, bourgeois consciousness, conservatism, nationalism, distrust and so forth. The columns of the press, in any case, have quite enough of all that.